58

COPP/Ag & CD/1957/III

L 1017

CD421/3

सत्यमेव जयते

REPORT

of the

TEAM FOR THE STUDY OF COMMUNITY PROJECTS AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE

Vol. III (Part I)

R.E.T.C. LIBRARY
CP.97
1017
KOVILPATTI.

354.540084
GoI

1569

COMMITTEE ON PLAN PROJECTS

New Delhi

December 1957

INTRODUCTION

The third Volume of the Report of the Team on Community Projects and National Extension Service contains in Part I Appendices to the various Sections of Volume I, inclusive of Appendix 5 giving the views expressed by the State Governments/Central Ministries concerned on the draft recommendations of the Team, and in Part II some of the Special Features in the field of community development the Team came across in the different States during the course of its tour. Notes on these features were requested from the State Governments; those supplied and considered useful are published so that each State may examine those which are new to it and, where found useful, adopt them with such modifications as local conditions may necessitate.

BALVANTRAY G. MEHTA,
Leader,
Team on Community Projects
and National Extension Service

New Delhi,
the 21st December, 1957

64 P.C.—

CONTENTS

Serial No.		Page
	Introduction	
1.	Appointment of the Team on Community Projects and National Extension Service	1
2.	Reference to C. P. and N. E. S. Team for Study of Reorganisation of District Administration	3
3.	Study Scheme of the Team on Community Projects and National Extension Service	5
4.	Tour Programme of C. P. and N. E. S. Team	29
5.	Summary of Recommendations and Views expressed by the State Governments and Central Ministries on the Team's Recommendations	33
6.	Distribution of Development Functions between Village Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis	167
7.	A Note on the disciplinary Control of the Staff of the Panchayat Samiti	170
8.	Pooling of the Departmental Staff at the Village Level in different States and its financial Implications.	172
9.	(A) Sizes of selected Blocks in different States	185
	(B) Sizes of existing Circles of Operation of the Gram Sewaks in selected Blocks in different States in Terms of Number of Villages and Population	192
10.	Extract from the Publication entitled "Collectors' Conference 1955" published by the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department regarding the Workload of the Mamlatdar	200
11.	Scheme of Agricultural Credit in Tribal Areas of Andhra Pradesh	203
12.	(A) Outlines and Proformae for the Handbook-cum-Pocket Diary of the Gram Sewak	208
	(B) Handbook-cum-Pocket Diary of the Block Level Workers (Outlines and Proformae)	215
13.	Outlines of the Monthly Progress Report Proformae evolved by the planning Research and Action Institute, Uttar Pradesh	224
14.	Note on Progress Indicators and Composite Indices of Progress	236
15.	Follow-up of the Trainees—Gram Sewak	242
16.	Follow-up of the Trainees—S. E. Os.	244
17.	Assessment of Additional Agricultural Production in C.D./N.E.S. Areas	246
18.	The Extent of Saturation under improved Varieties of Seeds of major Crops	248
19.	Average Number of Demonstrations held per Block per Year in different States of India	249
20.	Targets and Achievements of Seed Multiplication Farms	250
21.	Agricultural Implements supplied to the Gram Sewaks in various Blocks	252

22. Average Achievement in respect of Area brought under Fruits and Vegetables per Block per Year in different States 253

23. Registration of Progressive Farmers in Saurashtra State . . 254

24. Proportion of the Area sown more than once to the net Area sown and that of the irrigated Area sown more than once to the net irrigated Area sown in different States in the year 1953-54 . 256

25. Average Number of pedigree Bulls supplied per Block per Year in different States 258

26. Scheme for the Rehabilitation of Maldharis for the Development of Cattle Industries in Saurashtra, Bombay State . . . 259

27. Average Number of pedigree Birds supplied per Block per Year in different States 264

28. Percentage of Families covered by the Cooperative Movement and the *per capita* Loan advanced to Members during 1956-57 in some Post-Intensive Areas 265

29. (A) Rural Credit in the Philippines 266

(B) Institutional Agricultural Credit in use in some Countries of North America, Europe and the Far East, 1953 . . . 272

(C) FACOMA Organisation, by Year—No., Membership, Capitalisation 273

30. Extent of Families benefited, by Rural Industries Programme in different States 274

31. Percentage of trained Persons taking up the Profession after Training 275

32. (A) Number of Primary Health Centres and Maternity Sub-Centres opened in C. D. Areas upto 31-3-1957 276

(B) Medical Equipment supplied to the Gram Sewaks . . . 277

33. Rural Housing through Brick-Kiln Co-operatives in Uttar Pradesh 279

Appendix I

APPOINTMENT OF THE TEAM ON COMMUNITY PROJECTS AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE

Copy of letter No. COPP (1)/3/57, dated January 16, 1957 from the Secretary, Committee on Plan Projects to all Ministries regarding appointment of the Team on Community Projects and National Extension Service.

"The Committee on Plan Projects has decided to constitute a Team for the study of Community Projects and National Extension Service in terms of item (i) of its functions laid down in Planning Commission O.M No. PC (CDN)23/56, dated September 20, 1956.

2. The composition of the Team is as follows:

(1) Shri Balwantray G. Mehta, M.P.—*Leader.*

(2) Dr. S. D. Sharma, Minister, Madhya Pradesh.—*Member.*

(3) Thakur Phool Singh, Deputy Minister, U.P.—*Member.*

(4) Shri B. G. Rao, I.C.S., formerly Chief Secretary, Government of Madhya Bharat.—*Member.*

* * *

3. The terms of reference of the Team are contained in the Memorandum issued by the Committee on Plan Projects to the Leader of the Team, a cpoy* of which is enclosed.

* * *

4. The Team will have a Secretary of its own who has still to be appointed. His name will be intimated shortly and in future he will carry on all correspondence with the Ministries on behalf of the Team."

* * *

EXTRACT FROM LETTER NO. COPP (6)/3/57/1227, DATED 31ST MAY 1957, REGARDING COOPTION OF SHRI G. RAMACHANDARAN AS MEMBER OF THE COMMUNITY PROJECTS AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE TEAM.

* * *

"I am directed to refer to Planning Commission's letter No. Adm. 1/2/ (57)/56, dated the 16/17th January, 1957 regarding the setting up of a Team for Community Projects and National Extension Service under the Committee on Plan Projects in the Planning Commission and to state that Shri G. Ramachandran, Director, Working Committee, Gandhigram has been co-opted as a Member of the above Team with effect from the 3rd May, 1957. ....".

*Reproduced in para 2 of 'Introduction', Team's Report, Vol. I.

2. EXTRACT FROM GAZETTE NOTIFICATION No. COPP/6/9/57, DATED 20TH JULY, 1957.

"On transfer from the Government of U.P. Shri D. P. Singh, I.A.S., has been appointed as Member-Secretary to the Community Projects and National Extension Service Team, Committee on Plan Projects, Planning Commission, with effect from the 29th March, 1957 until further orders."

*   *   *

3. EXTRACT FROM THE MEMORANDUM ENCLOSED WITH LETTER No. COPP (1)/3/57, DATED JANUARY 16, 1957 FROM THE SECRETARY, COMMITTEE ON PLAN PROJECTS TO ALL MINISTRIES.

*   *   *

"4. Shri M. S. Sivaraman, I.C.S., Madras, who has joined as Adviser to the Planning Commission, will act as Adviser on Agricultural Production to the Team. It will also be assisted by Shri J. A. V. Nehemiah, at present Secretary, I.C.A.R., in matters relating to extension of agricultural research to the villages. Both these officers will be at the disposal of the Team on a part-time basis".

*   *   *

4. EXTRACT FROM GAZETTE NOTIFICATION No. COPP/Adm./1/7/57, DATED 13TH SEPTEMBER, 1957.

"Shri R. K. Trivedi, I.A.S., formerly Collector of Mehsana, Bombay State, has been appointed as Joint Secretary, C.P. & N.E.S. Team in the Committee on Plan Projects, Planning Commission, with effect from the 2nd June, 1957 until further orders.".

*   *   *

5. EXTRACT FROM GAZETTE NOTIFICATION No. COPP/ADM./1/11/57, DATED 12TH AUGUST, 1957.

"Shri R. V. Subramanian, I.A.S., has been appointed as Officer on Special Duty in the Committee on Plan Projects with effect from forenoon of the 3rd July, 1957, until further orders".

Appendix 2

REFERENCE TO C.P. AND N.E.S. TEAM FOR STUDY OF REORGANISATION OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION.

* * *

COPY OF LETTER NO. PC/CDN/30/1/57 DATED JANUARY 22, 1957 FROM SHRI V. T. KRISHNAMACHARI, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, PLANNING COMMISSION TO SHRI BALWANTRAY G. MEHTA, M.P., LEADER OF THE TEAM ON C.P. & N.E.S.

At the first meeting of your Team on the 13th January, I mentioned that it would be necessary for your Team to study, in addition to the items already assigned, the question of reorganisation of the structure of district administration so as to adapt it to the needs of democratic planning. In this connection, I would like to invite your attention to what is said on this subject in Chapter VII of the Second Five Year Plan, especially paragraphs 25 to 29. A paper on the subject of District Development Machinery was placed before the Eighth meeting of the National Development Council in December last. The Council agreed that the investigation contemplated in the Plan should be carried out under the auspices of the Committee on Plan Projects and the Team constituted for the field study of National Extension and Community Projects should also study problems connected with reorganisation of district administration on the basis of general conclusions outlined in the Plan. I enclose a copy of the paper submitted to the National Development Council and of the conclusions reached by it. I shall be glad to discuss the subject further with you at your convenience.

EXTRACT FROM SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS ARISING OUT OF THE EIGHTH MEETING OF THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL.

VII. District Development Machinery.

The National Development Council considered the proposal in the Second Five Year Plan for a special investigation under its auspices into the reorganisation of district administration. The Plan had recommended that village panchayats should be organically linked with popular organisation at a higher level and that, by stages determined in advance, democratic bodies should take over the entire general administration and development of district or sub-division, other perhaps than such functions as law and order, administration of justice and certain functions pertaining to revenue administration. It was

agreed that the proposed investigation should be carried out under the auspices of the Committee on Plan Projects and the Team constituted for the field study of National Extension and Community Projects should also study problems connected with the reorganisation of district administration on the basis of the general conclusions outlined in the Plan. The Plan also envisaged that pending the implementation of proposals which are finally approved by the National Development Council, the existing machinery for associating the people with development work should be reorganised and there should be district development councils and development committees for extension blocks or talukas in which there will be the largest measure of participation, possibly from village panchayats, local bodies, cooperative organisations and voluntary agencies.

Appendix 3

STUDY SCHEME OF THE TEAM ON COMMUNITY PROJECTS AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE

A. EXTRACT FROM THE MEMORANDUM ENCLOSED WITH LETTER NO. COPP (1)/3/57, DATED JANUARY 16, 1957 FROM THE SECRETARY, COMMITTEE ON PLAN PROJECTS TO ALL MINISTRIES.

* * *

(5) The period of study shall be about six months. The Team will, however, have the discretion to send in reports at shorter intervals of time on specific questions if it is considered necessary and feasible.

(6) (i) The practical nature of the study shall be fully borne in mind. The endeavour shall be to reach agreed solutions on changes in design, procedure, methods of work with the Project authorities/ State Governments/Central Ministries concerned.

(ii) The Team is not a Commission of Enquiry. Structured questionnaires and formal examination of witnesses shall be kept to the minimum. The data shall be gathered as a result of personal investigations by the members of the Team assisted by such staff as may be necessary. * * * *

(iii) The purpose of appointing the Team is to stimulate thinking at all levels of the working of the projects for purposes of ensuring economy and efficiency. All attempts shall be made in this context, to associate field workers with the actual conduct of investigation so as to give them a sense of participation in the work of the Team. This will assist in the training of the field workers as well as facilitate the compilation of the necessary data.

(iv) * * * The report of the Team should, therefore, be a brief document in four parts under each major head or sub-head:

(a) Points on which agreement has been reached with the Project authorities/State Governments/Central Ministries.

(b) Points on which agreement could not be reached along with a brief statement of the opposing views.

(c) Points which require further detailed examination.

(d) The financial effect of the suggestions made at (a) and (b) above.

(v) In order to instil confidence in the field staff that the Team has been appointed to assist them to improve upon their existing record of work and not to criticise them, the following points shall be kept in mind:

(a) The Team will not give the impression that it is meant to secure super-financial control of the type usually attributed, rightly or wrongly, to the financial and audit organisations of Government.

(b) It will not interfere with the sense of responsibility of those on whom the primary load for the execution of the projects or schemes rests. In fact, it will tend to re-inforce their initiative by a real, helpful attitude.

(c) It will not give the impression that it is carrying out improvements. On the other hand, even at the risk of sacrificing its genuine achievements, it will make it appear that improvements stem from within the organisation of the projects.

B. The Team used the following sources for study and collection of the data:

(1) Existing literature and reports, such as:—

(a) The Estimates' Committee Reports on Community Projects and National Extension Service.

(b) Evaluation Reports and other studies and material of Programme Evaluation Organisation.

(c) Evaluation Reports and other publications of Planning Research and Action Institute, U.P., (referred to on pages 56—59 of the Second Annual Report).

(d) Reports by Specialists such as the United Nations Team, Dr. Carl. C. Taylor, Mr. M. L. Wilson, and other individuals and Organisations.

(2) Progress Reports with Community Projects Administration and States. (The Quarterly Progress Reports available to the Team were on the old pro forma which has since been modified.)

(3) Questionnaires I to IV, issued by the Team as per corresponding Annexures I to IV. Questionnaires I and III were issued to all the Blocks under the Team's study, questionnaire II to the respondents referred to in Annexure II, while questionnaire IV was issued to the Development Commissioners of all the States.

(4) Group discussions with people through informal meetings and discussions during visits to villages.

(5) Group discussions with the members of the District Planning Committees, Block Advisory Committees and office bearers of Cooperatives, Panchayats and Gaon Sabhas during visits to Blocks.

(6) Group discussions with the field staff, Village Level Workers, Block Level Workers and District Level Workers, etc.

(7) Discussions with the leaders of public opinion interested in Community Project and National Extension Service, M.L.As. and M.Ps. of the area under study, students and teachers of sociology and economics, of training institutions under the C.P.A., of Agricultural Colleges and Institutions and of training Institues of Cooperatives and Panchayats and workers connected with the programme for women and children, backward classes, Harijans, Adivasis, Sarvodaya, Saghan Kshetra, Gramdan etc.

(8) Spot visits, verifications and sample physical checks.

(9) Case studies by social scientists, Special Reorganisation Unit and other agencies.

(10) Study of records, e.g., Village, Block and District Plans, Minutes of Committees and Staff Meetings, Acts, Rules and Circulars etc.

ANNEXURE I

QUESTIONNAIRE I

Factual and Quantitative Data as on 31st March, 1957.

Explanatory Notes.—(1) The purpose underlying this form is to collect supplementary data not available in the Quarterly Progress Reports prescribed by the Ministry of Community Development. New items not covered by the Quarterly Progress Reports and this form can be added by the Block Development Officers on a separate sheet if they consider them significant.

(2) The designations of some of the workers in some States are different from those mentioned in this form. Please substitute the correct designations. If some categories of the staff have not been mentioned in this form, they may be added in the blank space provided under various heads. The designations given in this form are meant to describe the functions of the workers. Only the correct designations should be retained or added and non-applicable designations deleted.

(3) Please add comments or notes, wherever considered significant, on a separate sheet giving the serial number of the column to facilitate identification.

(4) This form is required to be filled up in respect of Blocks specified in the list enclosed with the forwarding letter.

State .... Stage of Block : National Extension Service/Intensive Development/Post Intensive Development.

District .... Date of first inauguration..

Block .... Date of inaguration in present stage........................

Items	Particulars.
1. Area of the Block : A—Total Area (*a*) In acres : .... (*b*) In square miles...........	B.—Classified Area (in acres only) (*a*) Cultivated : (*i*) Irrigated......... (*ii*) Unirrigated...... (*b*) Uncultivated: (*i*) current fallow .... (*ii*) Waste culturable......... (*iii*) Waste unculturable.........

2. No. of villages in the Block.................
3. Population of the Block....................
4. Staff :

Items	Number sanctioned	Actual number posted	Shortage	Date of the oldest vacancy
1	2	3	4	5
(*a*) Village Level (A) *National Extension Service Budget:* (*i*) Village Level Workers or Gram Sewaks (men).				

1	2	3	4	5
(*ii*) Village Level Workers or Gram Sewikas (women)				
(*iii*) Midwives.				
(*iv*) Other workers working at village level				
(specify) . . .				
(*v*)				
(*vi*)				
B.— *Departmental Budget* :				
(*i*) Agricultural Supervisors . .				
(*ii*) Demonstrators				
(*iii*) Assistant Agricultural Inspectors .				
(*iv*) Cane Supervisors . . .				
(*v*) Veterinary stockmen . . .				
(*vi*) Animal Husbandry Field Demonstrators				
(*vii*) Vaccinators				
(*viii*) Health Assistants . .				
(*ix*) Panchayat Secretaries . .				
(*x*) Cooperative Supervisors . .				
(*xi*) Lekhpal/Patwari/Mandal/Talati/Karman or Menon . . .				
(*xii*) Midwives				
(*b*) Block level				
A.— *National Extension Service Budget.*				
(*i*) Project Executive Officer . .				
(*ii*) Deputy Project Executive Officer .				
(*iii*) Block Development Officer .				
(*iv*) Assistant Development Officer or Extension Officer (Agr.) . .				
(*v*) Assistant Development Officer (Social Education)/Social Education Organiser				
(*vi*) Assistant Development Officer/Extension Officer(Cooperatives) .				
(*vii*) Assistant Development Officer/Extension Officer (Panchayats) .				
(*viii*) Assistant Development Officer Extension Officer (Cooperatives and Panchayats)				
(*ix*) Veterinary Assistant Surgeon or Extension Officer (Animal Husbandry)				
(*x*) Medical Officer				
(*xi*) Sanitary Inspector or Assistant Development Officer/Extension Officer(Public Health) . .				

1	2	3	4	5
(*xii*) Health Visitor . . .				
(*xiii*) Overseer.				
(*xiv*) Extension Officer or Assistant Development Officer (Industries)				
B—Departmental Budget—				
(*i*) Medical Officer				
(*ii*) Veterinary Assistant Surgeon .				
(*iii*) Sanitary Inspector . . .				
(*iv*) Health Visitor . . .				
(*v*) Overseer				
(*vi*) Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools				
(*vii*) Agricultural Inspector . .				
(*viii*) Panchayat Inspector . .				
(*ix*) Cooperative Inspector . .				
(*x*) Others (specify) . .				
(*xi*) ————				
(*xis*) ————				
(c) Taluka or Sub-Divisional Level				
(Both National Extension Service as well as Departmental Budgets)				
(*i*) Project Executive Officer . .				
(*ii*) Project Executive Officer-*cum*-Sub-Divisional Officer . . .				
(*iii*) Engineer				
(*iv*) Agricultural Officer . . .				
(*v*) Animal Husbandry Officer . .				
(*vi*) Others (specify) . .				
(*vii*) ————				
(*viii*) ————				
(d) District Level				
(*i*) District Planning Officer . .				
(*ii*) District Agricultural Officer . .				
(*iii*) District Livestock Officer . .				
(*iv*) District Cooperative Officer .				
(*v*) District Panchayat Officer . .				
(*vi*) District Inspector of Schools .				
(*vii*) Others (Specify) . .				
(*viii*)				

5. Size of man-Gram Sewak's circle of operation :

Sl. No. of Circles / Particulars.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(*i*) No. of Villages in each circle												
(*ii*) Population of each circle												

6. Size of woman—Gram Sewika's circle of operation :

Sl. No. of Circle / Particulars.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(i) No. of villages in each circle												
(ii) Population of each circle												

7. Co-operative Institutions in the Block :

(i) Cooperative Seed Store (Nos.) . . . .

(ii) Primary Cooperative Societies (Nos.) . ...

Total membership (No.) . . . .

Total share capital (Rs.) . . . .

Total fixed deposits (Rs.) . . . .

Total loans advanced in 1956-57 (Rs.) . . ..

Total loans recovered in 1956-57 (Rs.) . . ..

Total loans overdue on 31-3-1957 (Rs.) . . ..

(iii) Cooperative Unions (Nos.) . . . .

Average Number of Primary Societies covered by each Union . . . .

Total share capital of the Unions (Rs.) . . ..

Total working capital of the Unions (Rs.) . . ..

....

....

....

8. *Supply Line :*

Please indicate the machinery for the supply of improved seeds, fertilizers, improved implements, cement and other construction material, gamaxene. D.D.T. and other pesticides, to the public or for development work. Please mark satisfactory (S) or unsatisfactory (X) condition of supply line against each item.

(i) Improved Seeds . . . .

(ii) Green Manures seeds . . . .

(iii) Seedlings and vegetable seeds . . . .

(iv) Fertilizers . . . .

(v) Improved implements . . . .

(vi) Pesticides . . . .

(vii) Cement . . . .

(viii) Others (specify) . . . .

....

....

9. Allotment and utilisation of funds from the date of inauguration of the Block to March 31, 1957.

(a) *Subsidies or grants-in-aid.*

Sl. No.	Date of sanction	Person or institution to whom sanctioned	Purpose	Total cost of the Project	People's contribution	Amount of subsidy or grant-in-aid	Date of disbursement.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Please state in column 9 if the Project is located outside the Block or it is purely departmental scheme.

(b) *Government loans.*

Loans from N.E.S. or C.D. budget	Overdue on 31-3-56	Recovered during 1956-57	Overdue on 31-3-57
Total amount of advance			
1st year			
2nd year			
3rd year			
4th year			

NOTE.—Please add similar sheets and send a complete list of all individual projects under question No. 9.

10. *Tools and Equipment :*

Particulars	Supplied to: Block Head quarters	Village Level Workers	How many more needed
(a) Tools for Agricultural Demonstrations (Nos.)			
1. Ploughs			
2. Olpad Thrashers			
3. Hand Hoe (Wheeled)			
4. Seed Drill			
5. Dibbler			
6. Cultivator			
7. Harrow			
8. Others (Specify)			
9.———			
10.———			
(b) Equipment for Plant Protection (Nos.)			
1. Duster			
2. Spray Pumps			
3.———			
4.———			
(c) Animal Husbandry Equipment.			
1. Castrator			
2. G. T. V. Set			
3. Medicine Chest			
4.			

Items	Prescribed per Village Level Worker	Supplied to all Village Level Workers	Supplies adequate or not
(d) Extension Literature sets (Nos.)			
1. Slides			
2. Projectors			
3. Other audio-visual aids (specify)			
(e) Public Health Equipment.			
1. Medicine chest			
2. First aid box			
3. spray pump			
4. Vaccination sets			
5. Cino gas duster			
6. Others (specify)			

ANNEXURE II

QUESTIONNAIRE II

Explanatory Notes :—

(1) The purpose of this questionnaire is to elicit opinions of Specialists, experts and other key-men, such as Heads of Development Departments and their Deputies, Development Commissioners and their Deputies, and Commissioners together with the Members of the State Planning Board on the one hand and selected District Magistrates with the corresponding District Planning Officers, District Level Officers of the Development Departments and Members of the District Planning Committees and selected Block Development Officers and the Members of the Block Development Committees on the other, and all Members of the Central as well as the State legislatures.

(2) The replies to the questions under each subject-heading may be given on separate sheets, together with the serial number of the questions and the subject-headings, to facilitate tabulation and analysis.

(3) Such additional questions as may have a bearing on the terms of reference of the Team may be added in your discretion. The replies may be brief, precise and to the point.

(4) Please use only one side of the paper.

(5) In case your answers are type-written, please send six copies of your answers.

(6) You may answer only such questions as concern you or in which you may be interested. The number of the questions omitted may kindly be noted with the addition of the word "omitted" after that to facilitate analysis.

Administrative Problems:—

1. Is the existing administrative pattern in the Block adequate for the development work in so far as numbers, training and functioning of personnel are concerned ?

2. What adjustments, if any, do you consider necessary to improve efficiency without extra cost ?

3. What improvements can be brought about in the arrangements for giving continued technical guidance to Village Level Workers and Block Level and District Level Technical Officers ?

4. Is it a fact that some of the field-workers are overloaded with work during certain parts of the year ?

Please specify and indicate how the seasonal variations in the work-load can be removed without adding to the cost of administration.

5. Are there any workers whose duties and responsibilities have not been clearly defined. ? Please name them and suggest an outline of their job description. (Please see list of items of work attached on pages 17 and 18).

6. Please check the list of items of work (attached on pages 17 and 18) that constitute the development programme at the village level in the Community Projects and National Extension Service Blocks and indicate by a tickmark against each item :-

(a) *Column 'A'*—Whether the item is done exclusively by the Gram Sewak.

(b) *Column 'B'*—Whether the item is done by the Gram Sewak as well as the departmental single purpose worker concerned existing side by side.

(c) *Column 'C'*—Whether the item is done exclusively by the departmental single purpose worker. (Please also name his designation).

(d) *Column 'D'*—Please suggest changes as to which items should be continued, added to or excluded from the functions of the Village Level Worker (Gram Sewak).

7. Do you think it is desirable to reduce the area of operation of Village Level Worker (Gram Sewak)? If so, what is the optimum number of villages, area in square miles and population in thousands that should be included in each Village Level Worker's circle in different zones of your State ?

8. Under the optimum situation of a Gram Sewak's work-load as suggested by you :

(a) How many additional Gram Sewaks will be required per Block ?

(b) Which other workers at the village level will be required to continue alongside the Gram Sewaks ?

(c) What additional cost is implied ?

9. Which of the following departmental single-purpose workers exist at present in the Block alongside the Gram Sewak ? Panchayat Secretary/Cooperative Supervisor/ Assistant Agricultural Inspector or Demonstrator/Cane Supervisor/Sockman/Vaccinator/ Lekhpal, and other (specify).

10. Which of the above workers have been merged in the Block with the multipurpose Gram Sewak ?

11. Which of the Single-Purpose Workers attend the staff meeting at the Block Headquarters ?

12. What concrete steps would you suggest to be taken to rationalise and reduce the Gram Sewak's work load on account of paper-work ? Please enclose a copy of the scheme of rationalisation if it is already in progress.

13. Is the Block Development Officer the common channel of communication between the District Level Officers and the existing departmental single-purpose workers functioning in the Block ? Please specify the current system and suggest improvements for better coordination.

14. Does the Development Commissioner deal directly with the Block Development Officer or Project Executive Officer, or through the District Collector ?

15. Does the Departmental Head not deal directly with the District Level Officers ?

16. Are the service conditions of the Gram Sewaks in respect of pay scales, prospects of promotion and provision for residential accommodation at his village headquarters satisfactory ? Please specify and indicate whether any improvements are required in any respect.

17. Has the Block Development Officer sufficient powers regarding the character rolls, rewards and punishments etc. of all the workers at the village level working in the Block ? What powers do you consider essential for a proper functioning of all the workers ?

18. Do you feel that too much of time has to be spent by the field staff in accompanying V.I.P.s and other visitors and showing them round the Blocks ? Please suggest solution.

19. What are the other sources of waste of the Gram Sewak's time, development activities such as his own too frequent visits to Block Headquarters etc. ? What improvement can be brought about to remedy the situation ?

20. What is your opinion of the character, quality and performance of development staff of the following categories as compared with each of the preceding three years ?

Distt. Planning Officer, Deputy Project Executive Officer/Block development Officer, Extension Officers (Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Social Education etc' Gram Sewak land Gram Sewikas. Please explain reasons for your opinion (e.g. too young, too inexperienced, unqualified or improving etc).

21. How does the staff of the development set-up campare with the departmental personnel at more or less the same levels ?

Supply Line:—

22. What is the system for the supply of improved seeds, improved manures, green manure seeds, pesticides and improved implements to the people ? What are the shortcomings in the functioning of this system and how can they be removed ?

Programme Planning:—

23. How is the programme of development activities determined at various levels ? Please indicate the role of non-official agencies in the same and the special measures taken to ensure that the programmes are realistic and in line with the felt needs of the people.

24. How far do you think is the existing method of fixing targets and priorities conducive to the development of local initiative? Please suggest improvements to enlist people's participation in a greater degree.

Method of Reporting—

25. Is the present system of reporting by Village Level Workers and Block Development Officers upon the results attained by the Community Projects and National Extension Service sufficiently indicating the achievements as against the participation? Please indicate the defects in the chain of report collecting and suggest improvements.

26. What should be the periodicity of reporting?

27. How far do you think the key indicators prescribed by the C.P.A. are realistic? Which of these do you feel cannot be used satisfactorily as key indicators? Please suggest alternative indicators.

People's Participation—

28. What steps are required to develop local leadership, and to tone up the link between official and non-official agencies, such as, Panchayats, Co-operatives and Vikas Mandals? What are the main shortcomings of the present links and how can they be removed?

29. What are the particular items of the programme which are designed to assist the weaker sections of the village community, especially Harijans, small farmers, landless labourers, tenants and artisans? What steps should be taken to ensure a wider coverage and participation of the village population, particularly the poor people?

Constitution and Functions of Advisory Committees—

30. What steps should be taken to make the District Planning Committees, the Project Advisory Committees and the Block Development Committees more representative and more effective and to secure more adequate participation of non-official members?

General—

31. How does the phasing of the Blocks take place in respect of selection of villages to be covered, starting as National Extension Service Blocks, conversion into Intensive Development and Post-Intensive Development Blocks, the sanction of the budget, availability of construction and development materials, availability of personnel and the introduction of the development programme by assigning priorities according to the felt-needs of the people? Please specify the short-comings in the current system of phasing and suggest improvements.

32. What should be the duties and functions of the Social Education Organiser? Does his present programme of work include them in your State?

33. What should be the programme of work among women (a) where they take part in agricultural operations and (b) where they do not?

34. What are your suggestions to improve and strengthen industries' programme in the Blocks?

35. Do you consider it practicable to cover the entire country with the National Extension Service set-up by the end of the Second Five Year Plan period?

36. What are your suggestions for changes in the budget pattern of the National Extension Service and the Intensive Development Blocks in regard to the total ceiling as well as initial distribution among various heads?

37. What changes do you recommend in the present system of division of the Block into three stages, namely, National Extension Service, Intensive Development and Post-Intensive Development? What are the shortcomings in the present system that should be removed?

38. Is the work of the various development departments in the field better or worse than before the community development work started? Please give specific observations or reasons.

39. Have the syllabuses of the educational institutions (Colleges, Universities, Technical Institutes etc.) been adequately reoriented to provide better grounding to the students to make them capable of meeting the requirements of the development situation at the time of starting their development careers or do they continue to require training from a scratch as before?

40. The Second Five Year Plan has recommended that Village Panchayats should be organically linked with popular organisations at a higher level and that by stages, determined in advance, democratic bodies should take over entire general administration and development of district or sub-division other perhaps than such functions as law and order, administration of justice and certain functions pertaining to revenue administration. How far do you agree and what will be the most efficiently phased programme for achieving the above objective? What should be the mutual relationship between different democratic bodies at the same level and their corresponding heirachy at different levels?

41. What steps should be taken to ensure more economic and efficient coordination between:

(i) different Ministries/Departmets at the Centre;

(ii) the Centre and the States; and

(iii) the different agencies within the Community Development Projects Administration and other State Government Organisations and Departments?

List of Items of Work referred to in Questions Nos. 5 and 6.

Items of work	Gram Sewak only	Workers concerned		
		Gram Sewak plus single purpose worker (Specify the name of worker)	Single purpose worker only (please specify)	Items should continue(v), be deleted(x), be added(+) (specify)
	A	B	C	D
Agriculture				
1. Popularization of improved seeds, manures and fertilisers and agricultural implements . .				
2. Field demonstrations :				
(1) Varietal				
(2) Manurial				
(3) Implemental				
(4) Cultural				
3. Irrigation schemes . . .				
4. Horticulture and tree plantation				
5. Soil conservation and land reclamation :				
(1) Technical guidance . .				
(2) Arrangement for loans .				
6. Plant protection :				
(1) Technical guidance . .				
(2) Arrangement for supplies .				
Animal Husbandry				
7. Vaccination of cattle . .				
8. Castration				
9. Treatment of cattle against ordinary ailments . . .				
10. Development of fisheries and poultry farming :				
(1) Technical guidance . .				
(2) Arrangement for supplies .				
(3) Arrangement for loans .				

Items of work	A	B	C	D
Public Health				
11. Distribution of medicines for ordinary ailments . . .				
12. Construction and improvement of drinking water wells . .				
13. Vaccination				
14. Construction of lanes, soakage pits, washing platforms and drains etc.				
Social Education				
15. Organisation of adult literacy classes, community centres, including libraries and reading rooms etc. . . .				
16. Work with Bhajan Mandalis, Kirtan, Drama and Recreation etc.				
17. Small savings drive . .				
18. Harijan welfare work (specify) .				
19. Cottage and small scale industries (specify) . . .				
Community Works				
20. Organisation of Shramdan for roads, tanks etc. . . .				
21. Bridges and culverts . .				
Panchayat Work				
22. Act as Secretary of Panchayat .				
23. Gaon Sabha and Panchayat meetings				
24. Maintenance of records and returns of Panchayat . .				
25. Collection of Panchayat taxes				
Co-operatives Work				
26. Act as secretary or supervisor .				
27. Attend society meetings .				
28. Organising new societies and improving existing ones .				
29. Maintenance of records and accounts				
30. Distribution of seeds, implements, fertilizers and loans etc. and realization of all . .				
Miscellaneous				
31. . . .				
32. . . .				

ANNEXURE III

QUESTIONNAIRE III

NOTE.—If space provided is found to be insufficient, backside of the page may be utilised for the purpose. Further sheets of paper may be added, if necessary.

*1. *Area of the Block under different crops. (Latest available figures)*

Sl. No.	Name of the crop	Area in the Block		Average yield per acre
		Irrigated	Un-irrigated	

*If figures for the year 1956-57 are not readily available, they may be given for the year 1955-56.

2. Area of the Block covered by improved varieties of seeds during 1956-57

Sl. No.	Particulars of the crop		Quantity of seed distributed through					Seed rate per acre	Total area sown with the crop* during	Area covered with improved varieties	
	Name of Crop	Name of Variety	Govt. seed store (mds.)	Coopera-tive seed store (mds.)	other seed stores (mds.)	Private sources (mds.)	Natural spread (mds.)			Acreage	Percentage of the total area

*If figures for the year 1956-57 are not readily available, they may be given for the year 1955-56.

3. *Area of the Block benefited by improved agricultural practices*

Sl. No.	Name of the practice	Area covered
1	Japanese method of paddy cultivation . . .	
2	U.P. method of wheat cultivation	
3	Line sowing	
4	Hot weather cultivation	
5	Soil conservation practices	
6	Ordinary field bunding	
7	Any other practice . . . . (Specify clearly)	

4. *Additional area of the block irrigated by* (Acres)

(*i*)	Major irrigation works	
(*ii*)	Minor irrigation works	
(*iii*)	Tube wells	
(*iv*)	Masonry wells	

ANNEXURE IV

QUESTIONNAIRE IV

Factual and Quantitative Data about States

NOTES :—

(*i*) Extra sheets may be added to this form in order to furnish any additional information which may be considered significant regarding various items.

(*ii*) Wherever the designation of the workers differ in different States from those given in this form, only correct designations should be given or added in the blank spaces provided and non-applicable designations should be deleted.

(*iii*) Unless otherwise stated, the figures relate to totals for the State.

(*iv*) Information on different subjects has been asked for on independent sheets in this pro forma to facilitate collection of the same from different Departments and consolidation in the office of Development Commissioner.

1. Name of the State..

No. of villages: In NES area.................. In non-NES area.................

Rural population : In NES area.................. In non-NES area.................

2. Phasing of Blocks	Existing on 31-3-57	To be started during			
		1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
(*a*) N.E.S. Blocks .					
(*b*) I.D./C.D. Blocks .					

3. Staff position : (Totals for the State)

Particulars	Existing Nos.		Nos. to be recruited					Which Budget?
	Sanctioned	Filled	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Pay Scale	Departmental or NES
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A								
1. Village Level Worker or Gram Sewaks (Men) . . .								
2. Village Level worker or Gram Sewikas (Women) . .								
3. Agricultural Supervisors .								
4. Agricultural Demonstrators .								
5. Assistant Agricultural Inspectors								

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6. Cane Supervisors . .								
7. Veterinary Stockmen . .								
8. Animal Husbandry Field Demonstrators . . .								
9. Vaccinators . . .								
10. Health Assistants . .								
11. Midwives								
12. Panchayat Secretaries . .								
13. Cooperative Supervisors .								
14. Lekhpal/Patwari/Mandal Talati/Karman or Menon .								
15. Others (Specify) . . .								
16. . . .								
17. . . .								
18. . . .								
B								
19. Project Executive Officer .								
20. Project Executive Officer-*cum*-Sub-Divl. Officer .								
21. Dy. Project Executive Officer								
22. Block Development Officer .								
23 Asstt. Development Officer/ Extension Officer (Agr.) .								
24. Agriculture Officer . .								
25. Agriculture Inspector . .								
26. Asstt. Development Officer/ Extension Officer (Social Education) (Men) . .								
27. Asstt. Dev. Officer/Extension Officer (Social Education) (Women)								
28. Social Education Organiser (Men)								
29. Social Education Organiser (Women)								
30. Asstt. Development Officer/ Extension Officer (Animal-Husbandry) . . .								
31. Animal Husbandry Officer .								
32. Veterinary Asstt. Surgeon .								
33. Asstt. Dev. Officer/Extension Officer (Panchayat) . .								
34. Panchayat-Inspector . .								
35. Asstt. Dev. Officer/Extension Officer (Cooperatives) .								

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
36. Cooperative Inspector . .								
37. Asstt. Dev. Officer/Extension Officer (Panchayats & Co-operatives) . . .								
38. Asstt. Dev. Officer /Extension Officer (Public Health) .								
39. Sanitary Inspector . .								
40. Medical Officer . . .								
41. Health Visitor . . .								
42. Engineer								
43. Overseer								
44. Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools								
45. Others (Specify) . .								
46.								
47.								
48.								
C								
49. Additional Distt. Magistrate (Planning) . . .								
50. District Planning/ Project/Development Officer .								
51. District Agriculture Officer								
52. District Live-stock Officer								
53. District Panchayat Officer.								
54. District Cooperative Officer								
55. District Inspector of Schools.								
56. Other Officers of Development Departments at District Level (Specify) .								
57.								
58.								
59.								
60.								

4. *Seed Stores (For the State as a whole)*

Types of Seed Stores / Particulars	Govt. Seed Stores	Cooperative seed Stores	Others (Specify)
(*a*) *Nos.*			
Existing : 1956-57			
Targets For			
1957-58			
1958-59			
1959-60			
1960-61			
b) *Storage Capacity*			
Existing : 1956-57			
Targets For			
1957-58			
1958-59			
1959-60			
1960-61			
(*c*) *Improved Seed Distributed (Mds.)*			
Existing: 1956-57			
Targets For			
1957-58			
1958-59			
1959-60			
1960-61			

5. *Seed Saturation through all sources in the State as a whole*

Particulars	Area Saturated (Acres)					Saturation percentage				
Name of Crops	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
1. . .										
2. . .										
3. . .										
4. . .										
5. . .										
6. . .										
7. . .										
8. . .										
9. . .										
10. . .										

Please give the names of crops only and indicate types of each variety in a footnote without separate figures for each. Figures for 1956-57 should refer to achievements and those for the remaining years to targets.

6. *Fertilizers, Green Manures, Pesticides and Improved Agricultural Implements distributed. (For the State as a whole).*

Particulars	Achievements	Targets			
Items	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
(a) *Fertilisers (Mds).*					
(i) Ammonium Sulphate .					
(ii) Super Phosphate . .					
(iii) Manure Mixture .					
(iv)					
(v)					
(vi)					
(b) *Green Manures (Mds.)*					
(i) Sanai					
(ii) Dhaincha . . .					
(iii) Moong T-1 . .					
(iv)					
(v)					
(vi)					
(c) *Pesticides (Mds.)*					
(i) D.D.T. . . .					
(ii) Gamaxene . . .					
(iii)					
(iv)					
(d) *Improved Agl. ImplementsNos.*					
(i)					
(ii)					
(iii).					
(iv)					
(v)					

7. *Animal Husbandry : (For the State as a whole)*

Particulars	Achievements	Targets			
Items	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
(i) No. of Artificial Insemination Centres.					
(ii) Improved bulls supplied (Nos.)					
(a) Hariana					
(b)					
(c)					
(iii) Successful Inseminations effected (Nos.)					
(iv) Veterinary Hospitals started. (Nos.)					
(v) No. of cattle treated					
(a) Rinderpest					
(b) H.S.					
(c)					

N.B.—Comments on significant successes, failures and difficulties should also be given.

8. *Minor Irrigation Works (For the State as a whole)*

Particulars	No. installed or constructed					Additional area irrigated (Acres)				
	Achievement	Targets				Achievement	Targets			
Items	1956-57	57-58	58-59	59-60	60-61	1956-57	57-58	58-59	59-60	60-61
(*i*) Tube Wells .										
(*ii*) Masonry Wells										
(*iii*) Wells repaired										
(*iv*) . . .										
(*v*) . . .										
(*vi*) . . .										

9. *Irrigation Rates* : —Please indicate in a narrative form the irrigation rates for various crops as varying from source to source and also give the basis of levy (by crops, volume, water, number of waterings etc.). Please also indicate the command area under different irrigation sources for which rates are realised, together with the areas actually benefited by water supply and those not benefited or partly benefited and whether there is any difference in rates for such categories of areas.

10. *Electricity Rates* :—Please give below in a narrative form the electricity rates for supply in rural areas for various purposes, together with the quantity generated and the proportion consumed in rural areas for various purposes.

11. *Cooperatives (for State as a whole)*

Particulars	Achievements	Targets			
Types of Societies	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
1	2	3	4	5	6
(*a*) *Started*					
(*i*) Primary					
(*ii*) Multi-purpose					
(*iii*) Industrial cooperatives f artisans					
(*iv*) Cooperative farming					
(*v*) Others (specify)					
(*b*) *Members enrolled* (*Nos.*)					
(*i*) Primary					
(*ii*) Multi-purpose					
(*iii*) Industrial cooperatives of artisans					
(*iv*) Cooperative farming					
(*v*) Others (specify)					
(*c*) *Share Capital* (*Rs.*)					
(*i*) Primary					
(*ii*) Multi-puropose					
(*iii*) Industrial cooperatives of artisans					
(*iv*) Cooperative farming					
(*v*) Others (specify)					

1	2	3	4	5	6
(*d*) *Fixed Deposits* (*Rs.*)					
(*i*) Primary					
(*ii*) Multi-purpose					
(*iii*) Industrial cooperatives of artisans					
(*iv*) Cooperative farming					
(*v*) Others (specify)					
(*e*) *Loans Advanced* (*Rs.*)					
(*i*) Primary					
(*ii*) Multi-purpose					
(*iii*) Industrial cooperatives of artisans					
(*iv*) Cooperative farming					
(*v*) Others (specify)					
(*f*) *Loans Overdue* (*Rs.*)					
(*i*) Primary					
(*ii*) Multi-purpose					
(*iii*) Industrial cooperatives of artisans					
(*iv*) Cooperative farming					
(*v*) Others (specify)					

Appendix 4

TOUR PROGRAMME OF CP AND NES TEAM

A—FIRST PHASE

Visit to Blocks and Discussions

Sl. No.	States visited	Dates of visit	Districts	Blocks	Institutions (Training Centres, Agricultural Farms, Co-operatives, Research Institutions/Colleges, Veterinary Colleges/Centres etc. in each State)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	MYSORE	21-2-57 to 28-2-57	Bellary	Hospet Karugodu Siruguppa	
			Raichur Chitaldrug	Koppal Harihar Davanagere	
2	PUNJAB	30-3-57 to 4-4-57	Amritsar Kangra Gurdaspur	Taran Taran Palampur Batala Dera Baba Nanak Shri Hargobindpur	1 Research Institution
3	ASSAM	11-4-57 to 17-4-57	Kamrup	Rangiya Dimoria	1 Training Centre, 6 Agricultural Farms, 4 Co-operatives, 6 Research Institutions, 2 Veterinary Centres.
			Khasi Hills	Bhoi	
			Cachar	Karimganj Ram Krishna Nagar Cachar	
			Shillong	..	

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6]
4	RAJASTHAN	18-4-57 to 23-4-57	Nagaur	Maulasar	
			Bikaner	Nokha	
			Rai Singh Nagar	Rai Singh Nagar	
5	KERALA	2-5-57 to 7-5-57	Palghat	Palghat group of 3 blocks	6 Training Centres, 2 Co-operatives, 3 Research Institutions, 2 Veterinary Colleges/Centres.
			Trichur	Uzhavoor	
			Kottayam	..	
			Trivandrum	Neyyatinkara (3 P.I.D. Blocks & one N.E.S. block)	
			Cochin	..	
6	BOMBAY	4-6-57 to 10-6-57	Aurangabad	Kannad	3 Training Centres, 1 Agricultural Farm, 1 Co-operative and 3 Research Institutions.
			Poona	Haveli	
			Kolhapur	..	
			Bombay	..	
			Baroda	..	
			Morvi	Morvi	
			Rajkot	..	
			Bhavnagar	..	
7	WEST BENGAL	12-6-57 to 14-6-57	Nadia	Fulia	2 Training Centres
			Shantiniketan	Bolepur	
			Calcutta	..	
8	ORISSA	15-6-57 to 18-6-57	Puri	Pipli	
			Bhubaneswar	Bhubaneswar	
			Koraput	Boriguma	
9	ANDHRA PRADESH	18 to 19-6-57 & 25 to 26-6-57	East Godavari	Gollapakam	2 Training Centres, 1 Agricultural Farm.
				Ghodavaram	
				Rajanagram	
			Kurnool	Kurnool	
			Hyderabad	..	

(Contd.)

10	MADRAS	20-6-57 to 24-6-57	Chingleput	Thiruvellur	3 Training Centres, 2 Agricultural Research Institutions.
			Thirunnelvelly Madurai Coimbatore	Charanmahadevi Athoor Avanashi	
11	MADHYA PRADESH	29-6-57 to 3-7-57	Gwalior Hoshangabad Raisen	Debra Babai Obeidulla ganj	2 Training Centres, 1 Research Institution.
			Bhopal	..	
12	UTTAR PRADESH	4-7-57 to 9-7-57	Jhansi Kanpur Varanasi	Chirgaon Ghatampur Arazi lines	2 Training Centres, 1 Agricultural Farm & 1 Co-operative.
			Etawah	Mahewa Bhagyanagar	
13	BIHAR	31-7-57 to 4-8-57	Patna	Noorsarai Rajgir Bihar Sharif	4 Training Centres, 2 Agricultural Farms, 1 Co-operative and 2 Research Institutions.
			Ranchi	Ormanghi Mandar	
			Darbhanga Patna	Pusa ..	

Appendix 4 *(Contd.)*

B—Second Phase

Discussions with State Governments regarding draft recommendations

Date of discussion	Name of State Government
2-9-57	MADRAS
4-9-57	KERALA
6-9-57	MYSORE
7-9-57 & 8-9-57	ORISSA
9-9-57	WEST BENGAL
11-9-57	BIHAR
17-9-57	BOMBAY
18-9-57	ANDHRA PRADESH
20-9-57	RAJASTHAN
21-9-57	PUNJAB
3-9-57	MADHYA PRADESH
24-9-57	UTTAR PRADESH
26-9-57	JAMMU & KASHMIR
16-10-57	ASSAM

Appendix 5

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS AND VIEWS EXPRESSED BY THE STATE GOVERNMENTS AND CENTRAL MINISTRIES ON THE TEAM'S RECOMMENDATIONS

NOTES:—(1) The recommendations given in column 2 are those finalised by the Team in the light of discussions with the State Governments and Central Ministries concerned. Some of these recommendations were formulated at a later stage as a result of suggestions from various Governments and could not therefore be circulated as draft recommendations. The views expressed by the various Governments on the draft recommendations have been correlated to the final recommendations now made by the Team.

(2) At the commencement of the recommendations for each Section, details about the nature of comments—preliminary or final—received from the State or Central Governments have been indicated. Where the final comments have not been received from any State Government/Central Ministry, preliminary comments offered on the draft recommendations have been tabulated.

(3) Column 3 shows those Governments which have not made their comments available to the Team.

(4) While agreeing to the recommendations, some State Governments/Central Ministries concerned also made some further observations or expressed some further views which have been shown in the 'Remarks' column.

(5) Reference to Central Government means reference to the concerned Ministry in the Government of India.

(6) The following Sections of the Report were drafted after discussions with the State Governments and Central Ministries concerned. Draft recommendations on these Sections could not, therefore, be circulated for their comments.

Section 1—Concept and Approach.

Section 4—Coordination at the Centre and between the Centre and the States.

Section 17—Some Special Programmes (Sarvodaya, Saghan Kshetra and Gramdan.)

Section 18—Measures for Economy, Efficiency and Speed.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STATE GOVERNMENTS' AND CENTRAL MINISTRIES' VIEWS ON THE TEAM'S RECOMMENDATIONS

SECTION 2 : DEMOCRATIC DECENTRALISATION.

(*Views of all Governments referred to in columns 4 and 5 are final*).

Sl. No.	Summary of Recommendations	Govts. whose comments are not available	Govts. which have accepted	Govts. which have not accepted.	Views of those in column 5	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	The Government should divest itself completely of certain duties and responsibilities and devolve them to a body which will have the entire charge of all development work within its jurisdiction, reserving to itself only the functions of guidance, supervision and higher planning.	1. Kerala 2. Mysore	1. Andhra 2. Bombay@ 3. Bihar* 4. J. & K.† 5. M.P.* 6. Madras‡ 7. Orissa 8. Punjab* 9. Rajasthan* 10. U.P. and 11. Central Govt. (Ministry of Health)	1. Assam 2. W. Bengal	1. The time for such devolution of powers has not yet arrived. What is called for is delegation of adequately wide powers rather than decentralisation. 2. Reasons not given.	@*Bombay* : It may not be possible to devolve the entire responsibility for development work to any such local body until it develops necessary administrative efficiency, has necessary resources and experience. This may not be immediately feasible and will have to be done in stages. **Bihar, M. P., Punjab and Rajasthan*: It should be tried in selected blocks in the first instance. †*J. & K.* : Although decentralisation of power and authority should be the ultimate objective, yet the devolution should take place in gradual stages. ‡*Madras* does not favour an outright transfer of power, and proposes instead a "gradualist approach" to democratic decentralisation.

						Madhya Pradesh adds that in view of the different patterns of the local administration in the different areas of the new M.P. State, a Committee of some MLAs and some non-officials, including women, is already examining the problems involved in the State and the recommendations of the CP and NES Team would be examined further on receipt of the Committee's recommendations.
4	At the block level, an elected self-governing institution should be set up with its jurisdiction co-extensive with a development block. . . .	Do.	1. Andhra 2. Bihar* 3. Bombay 4. J. & K. 5. M.P.* 6. Madras 7. Orissa 8. Punjab* 9. Rajasthan* and 10. Central Govt. (Ministry of Health)	1. Assam	1. Instead of creating new institutions, Block Advisory Committees may be made more representative, with sub-Committees on different subjects and with the provision that while its advice will be binding on the B.D.O., the powers of incurring expenditure and responsibility for keeping accounts will be with the B.D.O.	**Bihar*, *M.P. Punjab and Rajasthan* : Subject to the remarks against recommendation No. 3.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				2. U.P.	2. Block is too small a unit to have a statutory body. The State is setting up District Councils with powers of taxation and planning and execution of programmes. In order to avoid friction between district and block levels, the functions of the panchayat samiti should be purely advisory.	
				3. W. Bengal	3. Reasons not given.	
5	The panchayat samiti should be constituted by indirect elections from the village panchayats.	1. Kerala 2. Mysore	1. Andhra** 2. Bihar * 3. Bombay 4. J. & K. 5. M.P.* 6. Madras 7. Orissa 8. Punjab† 9. Rajasthan 10. U.P.+ and 11. Central Govt. (Ministry of Health)	1. Assam	1. A statutory panchayat samiti is neither necessary nor desirable.	***Andhra* : All presidents of panchayat boards within Block area should become *ex-officio* members of the panchayat samiti. Five eldermen should be elected by the samiti to ensure representation to women, scheduled castes, cooperatives and social workers.
				2. W. Bengal	2. Reasons not given.	**Bihar and M.P.* : Subject to the remarks against Recommendation No. 3.

						†*Punjab* : further adds that indirect elections to panchayat samitis should be unanimous, failing which selection of members should be made by Govt. Unanimous elections will also eliminate complaints of discrimination in the utilisation of development funds. In districts where panchayat samitis are constituted, the district boards should be abolished.
						+*U.P.*: The panchayat samiti may be given powers to coopt suitable persons without specifying the categories of persons to be so coopted.
6	Each of the municipalities lying as enclaves within the jurisdiction of a block would elect from amongst its own members one person as a member of the panchayat samiti. Secondly, State Govts. may convert predominently rural municipalities into panchayats.	Do.	1. Andhra 2. Bihar** 3. Bombay 4. J. & K. 5. M.P.** 6. Madras† 7. Orissa 8. Punjab* 9. Rajasthan 10. U.P., and 11. Central Govt. (Ministry of Health)	1. Assam 2. W. Bengal	1. Each municipality or town committee may elect one member to the Block Advisory Committee. 2. Reasons not stated.	***Bihar and M.P.* Subject to the remarks against Recom. No. 3 †*Madras* : This should be an enabling provision only. *Punjab : adds that another category of members of panchayat samiti may be nominated as classes II and III with right to speak but not to vote.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	Where the extent and importance of the local cooperative organisations in a block justify, a number of seats equal to 10% of the number of elected seats be filled by the representatives of directors of co-operatives, either by co-option or by election. Secondly, the samiti should have a life of 5 years and it should come into being sometime in the third year of the Second Five-Year Plan period.	1. Kerala 2. Mysore	1. Andhra 2. Bihar* 3. Bombay 4. M.P.* 5. Madras† 6. Orissa 7. Punjab 8. Rajasthan 9. U.P. and 10. Central Govt. (Ministry of Health)	1. Assam 2. J. & K. 3. W. Bengal	1. Cooperatives may elect their representatives, as indicated to the panchayat samiti. 2. No special interest should be given any reservation in the panchayat samiti. 3. Reasons not stated.	**M.P. and Bihar* : Subject to remarks against Recommendation No. 3. †*Madras* : feels that normally the cooperatives will be represented on the panchayat Samiti, but in case there is no representation; there should be provision to co-opt one Director from Cooperatives. No definite percentage should be fixed lest the basic character of the samiti as a union of the village panchayats may be lost.
8	The functions of the panchayat samiti should cover the development of agriculture in all its aspects, improvement of cattle, promotion of local industries, public health, welfare work, administration of primary schools and collection and maintenance of statistics. It should also act as an agent of the State Government in executing special schemes of development entrusted to it. Other functions should be transferred to the panchyat samitis only when they have started functioning as efficient democratic institutions.	Do.	1. Andhra† 2. Bihar* 3. Bombay† 4. J. & K.†† 5. M.P.* 6. Madras 7. Orissa 8. Punjab 9. Rajasthan 10. U.P.** and 11. Central Govt. (Ministry of Health)	1. Assam 2. W. Bengal	1. The responsibility for undertaking the activities listed should remain with the respective deptts. of the Govt.; the departmental officers of the block level extension agency should follow the advice of the agency. 2. Reasons not stated.	†*Andhra* : Provision of agricultural finance not to be enstrusted to these bodies. **Bihar and M.P.*: Subject to the remarks against Recom. No. 3. ††*Bombay* : Transferring of such responsibility to such body will have to be gradual and in proper stages. ††*J. & K.* : A clear demarcation should be made in the functions of the constituent panchayats and the panchayat samiti.

						***U.P.*: The panchayat samiti will perhaps be too small a unit to be able to discharge the number of functions suggested.
9	The following sources of income be assigned to the panchayat samiti : (i) Percentage of land revenue collected within the block. (ii) Cess on land revenue, etc. (iii) Tax on professions, etc. (iv) Surcharge of duty on transfer of immovable property. (v) Rent and profit accruing from property. (vi) Net proceeds of tools and leases. (vii) Pilgrim tax, tax on entertainment, primary education cess, proceeds from fairs and markets. (viii) Share of motor vehicles tax. (ix) Voluntary public contributions. (x) Grants made by the Government.	Do.	1. Andhra 2. Bihar* 3. Bombay 4. J. & K.** 5. M.P.* 6. Madras (in part) 7. Orissa 8. Punjab† 9. Rajasthan 10. U.P.@ and 11. Central Govt. (Ministry of Health).	1. Assam 2. W. Bengal 3. Madras (in part)	1. These sources of revenue have been assigned in a modified form to the rural panchayats 2. Reasons not stated. 3. Allocation of part of land revenue as assigned revenue is not agreed to. The financial allocation to local authorities of assigned revenues and grants-in-aid should be balanced against each so as to ensure that (i) inequalities of resources in relation to population should be reduced to a minimum and (ii) the representatives of the local people in every block should be made to realise that they have to shoulder the responsibility for taking unpopular decisions necessarily entailed	**Bihar & M.P*: Subject to the remarks against Recom. No. 3. ***J. & K.*: 50% of land revenue should be divided between the panchayat samiti and the panchayats in the ratio of 25:75. Road cess should go entirely to the panchayat samiti. †*Punjab*: The panchayat samiti may also be assigned taxes collected at present by Distt. boards. @*U.P* : Powers of taxati[illegible]n should be with the Distt. Council and the panchayat samiti should be a purely advisory body. Some of the taxes assigned to panchayat samiti are already being collected and utilised by the State Govt. which together with a major share in land revenue, will deprive the State Govt. of its already scarce resources. Some of the taxes are at present being collected by small municipalities or town area committees which should not be transferred to panchyat samitis at their expense.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					in mobilising additional resources for development and that they stand to gain by avoiding unnecessary expenditure and managing their affairs as economically as possible. Thus grants-in-aid in accordance with needs must be substantially larger than the revenue assigned without relation to needs. Teams's recommendation will completely reverse this ideal situation, leading to a tendency to extravagance in the relatively richer areas accompanied by failure to make the effort needed for raising additional resources. At the same time, the poorer areas will find it impossible to provide for basic minimum needs and will also, for that reason, fail to make the necessary effort to mobilise local resources.	

10	The State Government should give to these samitis adequate grants-in-aid conditionally or unconditionally or on a matching basis with due regard to economically backward areas.	1. Kerala 2. Mysore	1. Andhra 2. Bihar* 3. Bombay† 4. J. & K. 5. M.P.* 6. Madras 7. Orissa 8. Punjab@ 9. Rajasthan£ 10. U.P. and 11. Central Govt. (Ministry of Health)	1. Assam 2. W. Bengal	1. Not applicable as the panchayat samiti scheme itself is not agreed to. 2. Reasons not stated	**Bihar and M.P.*: Subject to remarks against Recommendation No. 3. †*Bombay.* : Suitable grants-in-aid may be given subject to further examination of financial implications. Channelisation of all expenditure through such body may, however, be permitted only to the extent possible and when found to be conducive to efficient work. @*Punjab* : Subject to finance permitting. £*Rajasthan*: In distributing funds to village panchayats, unanimity in elections and performance should find important place.
11	All Central and State funds spent in a block area should invariably be assigned to the panchayat samiti to be spent by it directly or indirectly excepting when the samiti recommends direct assistance to an institution.	Do.	1. Andhra 2. Bihar£ 3. Bombay 4. J.& K. 5. M.P.£ 6. Madras 7. Orissa 8. Punjab 9. Rajasthan 10. U.P.* and 11. Central Govt. (Ministry of Health)	1. Assam 2. W. Bengal —	1. Not possible in all cases, such as grants made by the Statutory School Boards or those being made by Govt. to High School etc. 2. Reasons not stated.	£*Bihar and M.P.* : Subject to remarks against Recommendation No. 3 **U.P.*: Subject to remarks against Recommendation No. 4.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12	The technical officers of the samiti should be under the technical control of the corresponding district level officers but under the administrative and operational control of its chief administrative officer.	1. Kerala 2. Mysore	1. Andhra† 2. Bihar£ 3. Bombay 4. M.P.£ 5. Madras 6. Orissa 7. Punjab 8. Rajasthan and 9. Central Govt. (Ministry of Health)	1. Assam 2. J. & K. 3. U.P. 4. W. Bengal	1. This kind of dual control will not make for efficiency. 2. Not feasible at this stage. 3. Does not apply in view of what has been stated against Recommendation No. 4. 4. Reasons not stated	†*Andhra* : District councils should have a small sub-committee to scrutinize these budgets and the budgets passed by panchayat samiti should take effect if not modified or altered by district council within reasonable time £*Bihar and M.P.* : Subject to remarks against Recommendation No. 3.
13	The annual budget of the samiti should be approved by the zila parishad.					Included in the draft chapter, but not numbered; hence State Govts. have offered no comments.
14	A certain amount of control should inevitably be retained by the Government, *e.g.*, the power of superseding a panchayat samiti in public interest.	Do.	1. Andhra 2. Bihar£ 3. Bombay† 4. J.& K. 5. Madras 6. M.P.£ 7. Orissa 8. Punab 9. Rajasthan and 10. Central Govt. (Ministry of Health)	1. Assam 2. U.P. 3. W. Bengal	1. Not applicable as the panchayat samiti is not agreed to. 2. Does not apply in view of what has been said against recommendation No. 4. 3. Reasons not stated.	£*Bihar and M. P.* : Subject to remarks against Recommendation No. 3. †*Bombay*: As the S.D.O. cannot function as chairman of a number samitis in his jurisdiction, some other officer will have to perform this function.

15	The constitution of the panchayat should be purely on an elective basis with the provision for the co-option of two women members and one member each from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. No other special group sneed be given special representation.	Do.	1. Andhra 2. Assam 3. Bombay@ 4. J. & K.† 5. M.P.(in part) 6. Madras 7. Orissa 8. Punjab 9. Rajasthan* 10. U.P. 11. W.Bengal and Central Govt. (Ministry of Health)	1. Bihar	1. The present system of nomination of his committee by the elected Mukhiya in Bihar is more conducive to efficient working, since elections to the Mukhiya's committee may take the village factions into committee itself and interfere in the day to day work of the panchayat.	@*Bombay*: There should be only reserved seats for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and women, and no cooption as suggested. †*J. & K.*: For women and backward classes. **Rajasthan*: Elections should be by secret ballot and unanimity of election should be encouraged by giving such panchayats additional powers and grants.
				2. Madhya Pradesh (in part)	2. The present system of elections leads to factions and parties in villages. The feasibility of the family becoming the unit of representation, with one member thereof being represented in the Gram Sabha's general body, electing its own sarpanch and standing committees for different development sectors, should be examined.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16	Main resources of income of the panchayats will be property or house tax, tax on markets and vehicles, octroi or terminal tax, conservancy tax, water and lighting rate, income from cattle ponds, grants from the panchayat samiti and fees charged for the registration of animals sold, etc.	1. Kerala 2. Mysore	1. Andhra* 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. J. & K. 7. Madras 6. M.P.** 8. Orissa 9. Punjab 10. Rajasthan= 11. U.P. £ 12. W.Bengal and 13. Central Govt. [(Ministry of Health)			**Andhra* There should be health cess also. ***M.P.* : These sources are no likely to promote any substantial income to panchayat. =*Rajasthan*: Taxes on a few items should be made obligatory. £*U.P.*:Too many taxes to be avoided. Only one or two items of sizeable amount to be taxed Particularly panchayats shoul not levy octroi or terminal tax.
17	The village panchayats should be used as the agency for the collection of land revenue and paid a commission. For this purpose the panchayat may be graded on the basis of their performances in the administrative and development field, and only those which satisfy a certain basic minimum efficiency will be invested with this power.	Do.	1. Andhra* 2. Bihar. 3. Bombay. 4. J. & K. 5. M. P.* 6. Rajasthan.* 7. U. P.† 8. W. Bengal and Central Govt. (Ministry of Health).	1. Assam	1. No sanctions can be taken against a panchayat failing to collect taxes. Collection charges will be more than commission earned and no saving will result. Widespread unemployment will be created if the existing manzadars are dispensed with.	*Orissa* : Under examination. **Andhra, M.P. and Rajasthan* : May be tried in a few panchayats in the first instance. †*U. P.* : The objective is good but the experiment has not been altogether successful in places where it is being tried.
				2. Madras	2. Impracticable in the local conditions of the State. Neither it will effect any saving in the expenditure on village headmen nor will it raise the resources of village panchayats.	

		3. Punjab .	3. Revenue collection is beyond the capability of panchayats which cannot even collect Chullah Tax. Such regulatory functions will create difficulties in their successful functioning from practical and administrative points of view. It will be difficult for Govt. to deal with a panchayat body as compared to an individual Lambardar. The useful institution of Lambardars will have to be abolished and will create a great void. Panchayats are already getting 10% of land revenue as grants in-aid.	
18	The village panchayats should be entitled to receive from the panchayat samiti a statutorily prescribed share, upto three-fourths of the net land revenue assigned to the latter.			Not circulated as draft Recommendation.
19	Local resources now raised by the village panchayats and spent on the maintenance of watch and ward staff should, in future, be used for development purposes.			Do.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20	Legislation should provide that a person who has not paid his taxes in penultimate year should be debarred from exercising his franchise in the next panchayat election and that a panchayat member should automatically cease to be such if his tax is in arrears for more than six months.					Not circulated as draft Recommendation.
21	The budget of the village panchayat will be subject to scrutiny and approval of the panchayat samiti, chief officer of which will exercise the same power in regard to the village panchayat as the collector will in regard to the panchayat samiti. No village panchayat should, however, be superseded except by the State Government who will do so only on the recommendation of the zila parishad.	1. Kerala 2. Mysore	1. Andhra*. 2. Bihar. 3. Bombay 4. J. & K.** 5. Madras. 6. Orissa 7. Punjab. 8. Rajasthan. 9. U. P.† and 10. Central Govt. (Ministry of Health).	1. Assam . 2. West Bengal	The recommendation regarding panchayat samiti itself has not been agreed to by these States.	**Andhra*: Alterations or modifications in a panchayat budget by the panchayat samiti should not operate beyond a given time limit. ***J. & K.*: As an ultimate objective it is a good idea. †*U. P.*: Depends upon the set-up of the panchayat samiti.
22	The compulsory duties of the village panchayats should include among others provision of water supply, sanitation, lighting, maintenance of roads, land management, collection and maintenance of records and other statistics and the welfare of backward classes. It will also act as an agent of the panchayat samiti in executing any scheme entrusted to it.	Do. .	1. Andhra 2. Bihar* 3. Bombay 4. J. & K. 5. Orissa 6. Punjab 7. West Bengal†† and 8. Central Govt. (Ministry of Health).	1. Assam. 2. M. P.	1. According to legislation in force in Assam, all the duties of village panchayats are permissible, there are no compulsory functions. 2. It is no use giving compulsory duties without adequate financial resources for carrying them out.	**Bihar*: A few other functions should also be made compulsory like prevention and control of epidemics, protection and repair of buildings vested in it, fighting fire, famine, burglary, dacoity, protection and improvement of irrigation works. A large number of supplementary duties have also been enumerated.

		3. Madras .	3. The State Govt. prefers the specification of functions and powers contained in para 26 of their Panchayat Union Memorandum to that set out by the Team. According to this, however, these functions should include construction, repair and maintenance of public roads and bridges etc., lighting, sanitation, provision of public latrines, opening and maintenance of burial and burning grounds, sinking and repair of wells, health, etc.	††*W. Bengal*: Agreed to principle except matters relating to panchayat samiti.
		4. Rajasthan	4. The supervision of primary schools should not be entrusted to the panchayats as they will have no personnel for this work.	
		5. U. P. .	5. Reasons not stated.	
23	The judicial panchayat may have much larger jurisdiction than even a Gram Sewak's circle, and out of the panel suggested by village panchayats the sub-divisional or district magistrate may select persons to form judicial panchayats.			Not circulated as draft Recommendation.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24	To ensure necessary coordination between the panchayat samities, a zila parishad should be constituted, consisting of the presidents of these samitis, M.L.As and M.Ps. representing the area and the district level officers. The collector will be its chairman and one of his officers will act as secretary.	1. Kerala 2. Mysore	1. Andhra 2. Bombay.* 3. J. & K. 4. M. P. 5. Madras. 6. Orissa. 7. Punjab. 8. Rajasthan and 9. Central Govt. (Ministry of Health).	1. Assam	1. Not considered necessary to set up a new non-statutory zila parishad. The existing District/Sub-divisional Development Boards in this State can perform the function of coordination between blocks.	*Bihar*: Under examination. **Bombay*: Constitution of such zila parishads would depend upon the extent to which the panchayat samitis function effectively and can be relied upon to carry on development work. It would be more appropriate that the zila parishad should take shape after the panchayat samiti experiment has been carefully watched for a period, of, say, five years and another study Team has gone into the details of constitution, functions and relationship of the zila parishad.
				2. U. P.	2. In U. P. districts are smaller in size and are, therefore, convenient units of local administration. The zila parishad should, therefore, be main organ of local self-Govt. Instead of collector, a non-official should be the chairman of the zila parishad.	
				3. West Bengal.	3. This is premature as the zila parishad is dependent on the establishment of panchayat samitis which itself has not been accepted in the present situation.	

25	If this experiment of democratic decentralisation is to yield maximum results, it is necessary that all the three tiers of the scheme, *viz.*, village panchayat, panchayat samiti and zila parishad should be started at the same time and operated simultaneously in the whole district.	Do.	1. Andhra.* 2. Bombay.† 3. J. & K. 4. Madras. 5. Orissa. 6. Punjab. 7. Rajasthan. 8. U.P. and 9. Central Govt. (Ministry of Health.)	1. Assam.	1. As the State Government do not consider either the statutory panchayat samiti or the non-statutory zila parishad necessary or advisable, they do not think it necessary to try out the experiment on the suggested lines. One successful block in each district should be selected as a model block and used for training of junior block development officers and others. Such model blocks should have hand-picked staff of all categories and adequate resources made available from the Departments.	**Andhra* : The experiment should extend to all the existing as well as new block areas simultaneously rather than in selected districts. *Bihar* : Under examination. †*Bombay* : Agreed to subject to their agreeing in principle that councils at the district level of the type envisaged deserves further study and experimentation.
				2. West Bengal.	2. Not acceptable at present.	
26	Persons elected or aspiring to be elected to local bodies should be provided with some training in administrative matters so that they are equipped with a certain minimum of knowledge of this machinery which is growing more and more complex.					Included in the draft chapter, but not numbered; hence State Governments have offered no remarks.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27.	Some of the States consider it advisable to devolve power to a local body at the district level. While the block is the optimum unit for the purpose, similar devolution to a district body may take place instead, provided that (a) such district body is fully empowered by Statute on the same lines as the panchayat samiti, though on a correspondingly larger scale ; (b) the appropriate funds, powers of taxation, requisite field staff, and supervisory staff at the district headquarters are made available on the same lines as for the panchayat samiti ; (c) in the blocks selected for development programme, panchayat samitis are constituted to carry out as agents of the district body all other development activities proposed for that area by the district body, and all funds meant to be spent in the block are transferred to the panchayat samitis ;					Not circulated as draft recommendation. This recommendation will meet the comments made by the Governments who favour the creation of a body similar to panchayat samiti at district level.

(d) the district body operates directly only in non-panchayat samiti areas or in matters of inter-block and district level activities and institutions ; and

(e) the district body is so constituted on a purely elected basis that the former does not become too large to be effective as an instrument for rural development.

(f) If feasible, similar arrangements can also be worked out in the alternative to devolve power to a body with a sub-division of the district for its jurisdiction.

SECTION 3 : METHODS OF WORK : PROGRAMME PLANNING

(The views of Mysore Government alone are preliminary, while those of the rest in columns 4 and 5 are final.)

Serial No.	Summary of Recommendations	Govts. whose comments are not available	Govts. which have accepted	Govts. which have not accepted	Views of those in column No. 5	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28	In the planning and execution of the C.D. programme, while the States have got to lay down the broad objectives, the general pattern and the measure of financial, technical and supervisory assistance available, it is for the people's local representatives assisted by the development staff to work out and execute the details of the plan. The joint responsibility for fixation of targets should be clearly defined but inter-linked.	1. Jammu & Kashmir. 2. Kerala	1. Andhra 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. Madhya Pradesh 6. Madras. 7. Mysore 8. Orissa 9. Punjab 10. Rajasthan 11. U.P. 12. West Bengal and 13. Central Government (Ministry of Community Development).			

29	Thee broad distribution of the budget provisions should be prescribed by the Centre. Within this pattern each State should evolve its own schematic budget, in consultation with the Central Ministries.	Do.	Do.	
30	The district and the block level local representative organisations should work out priorities and phasing within the frame-work prescribed, subject to certain guiding principles and restrictions.	Do.	Do.	*W. Bengal* considers it desirable but not practicable until the popular institutions at the village level have been equipped or trained for this kind of planning.
31	All schemes sponsored by different departments in addition to those under the block budget , and financed out of state funds, including loans, and/or people's contributions, should be integrated with the block budget schemes at all levels and an integrated plan for the entire state should be evolved.	Do.	Do.	*Madras* recommends exception of major schemes which cannot be broken up on a territorial basis.
32	Within the block, the panchayat samiti or the block advisory committee should break the integrated plan into smaller units, *e.g.*, Gram Sewak circles, villages and families.	Do.	Do.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33	This process of plan-making and ts annual revision should begin in September and end in February to enable finalisation of the plan by March.	1. Jammu & Kashmir 2. Kerala	1. Andhra* 2. Assam** 3. Bihar 4. Madhya Pradesh@ 5. Madras 6. Mysore† 7. Orissa 8. Punjab 9. Rajasthan	(1) West Bengal	(1) The two-way process is impractical, since the State budgets are framed earlier than Feb. & the plan must be ready before the State budget is prepared.	*Andhra suggests that the period should be June to December to avoid harvesting season in Jan.-Feb. ***Assam* feels the period Sept.—Feb. is the period of field work of all officers. @*Madhya Pradesh* agrees subject to Centre's agreement to this time-schedule.
			10. Uttar Pradesh and 11. Central Government (Ministry of Community Development).	(2) Bombay	(2) Time schedule proposed does not seem to be feasible as it will be difficult to complete all the stages indicated, according to schedule.	†*Mysore* feels this may not be practical due to various administrative difficulties. It would be enough if even the resources available for the remaining period of the Plan could be known for each block instead of annual figures.
34	The serious cause of dislocation and consequent wastage in the works has been attributed to delay in sanction of funds. Various possibilities have been suggested, *viz.*, (*i*) budgetary year should commence on 1st October, (*ii*) work on continuing schemes should be held up for want of financial sanctions, and (*iii*) the sanctions should be communicated within a responsible time of passing of budget. Some of these suggestions have been examined before. In view of	Do.	1. Andhra 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. M.P. 6. Madras. 7. Mysore 8. Orissa 9. Punjab 10. Rajasthan 11. U.P. 12. W. Bengal, and 13. Central Govt. (Ministry			

	the importance of the matter an immediate re-examination of the problem is recommended.		of Community Development).			
35	All the blocks in each State should be clearly demarcated, and the sequence and the year of introduction of the block prescribed on the basis of administrative convenience.	Do.	1. Andhra 2. Assam (in part) 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. M.P. 6. Mysore 7. Orissa 8. Punjab 9. Rajasthan 10. U.P. 11. W. Bengal, and 12. Central Government (Ministry of Community Development.)	(1) Assam disagrees partly. (2) Madras.	(1) The sequence and opening of Blocks being determined in advance is not accepted. (2) Reasons not given.	
36	The present system of dividing the community development programme into three phases of N.E.S., I.D. and P.I.D. leads to two-fold waste and frustration on account of the non-availability of resources during the N.E.S. and P.I.D. stages. This distinction should be replaced by a continuing programme of 6 years, the unspent funds of each year being carried forward to the following year within certain limits.	Do.	1. Andhra 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. M.P. 6. Madras 7. Mysore 8. Orissa 9. Rajasthan 10. U.P. 11. West Bengal, and 12. Central Government (Ministry of Community Development) *	(1) Punjab	(1) There will be no incentive to finish the work in time, necessary enthusiasm would not be created, impact of programmes would not be felt by villagers and slackers in the block staff would start making excuses, if period of the phases is increased.	**The Central Government* (Ministry of Community Development) agree subject to several principles of community development which already form part of the recommendations of the Team.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
37	The original budget ceiling of Rs. 15 lakhs should be restored.	1. Jammu & Kashmir 2. Kerala	1. Andhra 2. Assam 3. Bihar* 4. Bombay* 5. M.P. 6. Madras 7. Mysore 8. Orissa 9. Punjab 10. Rajasthan 11. U.P.** 12. West Bengal, and 13. Central Government (Ministry of Community Development).			**Bombay* and *Bihar* suggest a ceiling of Rs. 12 lakhs for 5 years as an alternative. ***Uttar Pradesh* adds that schematic budget should be stretched to Rs. 21 lakhs.
38	The first phase of six years should be followed by the second phase of six years with a budget ceiling of Rs. 5·5 lakhs.	Do.	1. Andhra 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. M.P. 6. Madras 7. Mysore. 8. Orissa 9. Rajasthan 10. U.P. 11. West Bengal, and	Punjab	Same as for recommendation No. 36.	In the original recommendation as referred to the States, the ceiling of expenditure for the second phase of 6 years had not been specified, although it had been suggested that considerably larger expenditure than the usual P.I.D. Block provision would be needed.

			12. Central Government (Ministry of Community Development).			
39	In view of limited financial resources, shortage of technical personnel and of supervisory staff, the decision to cover the entire country with blocks during the Second Plan period should be revised and the date extended by at least three years.	Do.	1. Andhra 2. Assam 3. Bihar* 4. Bombay† 5. M.P.@ 6. Madras* 7. Mysore 8. Orissa 9. U.P.* 10. West Bengal, and 11. Central Government (Ministry of Community Development).**	(1) Rajasthan (2) Punjab	(1) Reasons not given. (2) Govt. have already given assurances in the Assembly and outside for complete coverage. Failure will result in resentment in uncovered areas.	**Bihar, Madras and U.P.* consider it essential to put in position, in the areas left uncovered by blocks, the necessary administrative frame-work, even if it be of a skeleton nature, by the end of the present Plan period. †*Bombay* suggests that the rate of expansion need not be slowed down except to the extent caused by financial stringency and non-availability of properly trained personnel. @*Madhya Pradesh* adds that the staggering of the programme should not be by more than two years. ***The Central Government* (Ministry of Community Development) feel that an advance decision in the matter is not necessary since a postponement of the date for total coverage of the country with blocks is already inevitable, and since there is no commitment to stick to the date of the end of the present Plan period at the cost of efficiency and other relevant considerations.

Section 5 : Administrative Pattern—Coordination within the State.

(The views of Mysore Govt. alone are preliminary. Those of the rest in columns 4 & 5 are final.)

Sl. No.	Summary of Recommendations	Governments whose comments are not available	Governments which have accepted	Governments which have not accepted	Views of those in Column No. 5	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
50.	The area of operation of the Gram Sewak should be reduced and the number of Gram Sewaks per block increased to about 29 per blocks.	Kerala	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. J. & K. 5. M. P.£ 6. Madras† 7. Mysore ** 8. Orissa 9. Punjab@ 10. Rajasthan 11. U. P. 12. W. Bengal*, and 13. Central Govt.@@ (Ministry of Community Development),	Bombay	In view of the financial implications and limited training facilities, it may not be possible to implement this recommendation in the near future.	†*Madras* considers only 15 Gram Sewaks per block necessary. Each Panchayat Union (equal to 3 prescribed Gram Sewak circles) should have a team of 3 Gram Sewaks, one in Grade I and 2 in Grade II, with clearly demarcated duties. All additional expenditure beyond pooling should be borne by the Centre. £*M. P.* feels that quality of performance by Gram Sewak of technical work of the departmental workers may be lowered and in any case the additional cost of the increased number of Gram Sewaks should be borne by the Central Government.

						** *Mysore* agrees subject to availability of funds. @*Punjab* adds that only limited number out of the departmental workers can be absorbed as Gram Sewaks after necessary training. **W. Bengal* agrees but considers that it is not possible because of paucity of other functions at village level. @@Central Govt. (M.C.D, agrees provided that the Ministry meets only 25% of the cost of the additional 10 Gram Sewaks.
51	The financial implications of increasing the number of Gram Sewaks should be limited by pooling the staff working in the different fields of development and assigning their duties and functions to the Gram Sewak within his reduced charge.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
52	With the limited funds and scanty trained personnel available, pooling is the only effective answer to the requirements of community development programmes. With increasing resources in due course, specialised service agencies may be provided.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
53	A Gram Sewak should not be placed in charge of an area with a population exceeding 800 families or 4,000 persons. For very sparsely populated areas, the figures would be necessarily smaller.	Kerala	1. Andhra Pradesh. 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay* 5. Jammu & Kashmir. 6. M. P.† 7. Madras 8. Mysore** 9. Orissa 10. Punjab 11. Rajasthan 12. U. P.† 13. W. Bengal, and 14. Central Govt. (Ministry of Community Development).			**Bombay* : This may be treated as only an ideal to be achieved. †*M. P. and U. P.* agree, subject to extra funds in the schematic budget and extra cost being made available to the State Govt. in full, respectively. ***Mysore* suggests a population of 5,000 per Gram Sewak.
54	All field workers at a level below the block in the departments of Agriculture, Harijan and Tribal Welfare, etc. should be merged with the Gram Sewaks, the additional cost of scheme being shared between the States and the Centre on a mutually-agreed basis.	Do.	Do.			*J. & K.* requires further examination.
55	A closer link should be established between the Gram Sewak and the village panchayat	Do.	Do.			*Central Govt. (Ministry of Community Development)* will consider the question further.

	immediately. As development secretary of the village panchayat, the Gram Sewak should submit his progress reports to the village panchayat at the time of each monthly meeting and the latter should forward its comments to the Block Development Officer.			
56	A part from appropriate training and competent direction, reasonable attractive conditions of service and adequate incentives should be provided to the Gram Sewak in the interest of efficiency.	Do.	Do.	
57	The B.D.O. should invariably consult all the extension officers before recording his remarks on the annual assessment of the Gram Sewak's work.	Do.	Do.	
58	An extension officer cannot normally deal with more than 20 Gram Sewaks.			Not circulated as draft Recommendation.
59	In future demarcations, all relevant factors, such as topography, density of population, its stage of development and communications, should be borne in mind, together with the possibility of making the block co-extensive with an existing administrative unit provided that its size does not become excessively large.	Do.	Do.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
60	The block should have its head-quarters located as centrally as existing facilities of communication would permit.					Not circulated as draft recommendation.
61	As far as possible, the block should be treated as administrative unit of all development departments with one unified set-up. The expenditure under community development schemes should be integrated with the normal development expenditure in the block and the budget of all development departments in the district split up block-wise.	Kerala	1. Andhra Pradesh. 2. Assam. 3. Bihar. 4. Bombay* 5. Jammu & Kashmir. 6. M. P.† 7. Madras 8. Mysore** 9. Orissa 10. Punjab 11. Rajasthan 12. U. P.† 13. W. Wengal & 14. Central Govt. (Ministry of Community Development)			*Mysore* feels that extra expenditure will be needed, while *Madhya Pradesh* suggests that this should be done gradually. Latter portion not circulated as draft recommendation.
6	Coordination of the extension officers' work through the B. D. O. as captain of the team is essential without centralisation or erection of 'road blocks' between the E. Os and their departmental superiors at the district level.	Do.	Do.			

63	In the interest of effective coordinations the district collector should invariably consult members of his team at the district level at the time of recording his annual observations on the work of the B.D.O.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. M. P. 6. Madras 7. Mysore 8. Orissa 9. Punjab 10. Rajasthan 11. U. P. 12. W. Bengal and 13. Central Govt. (Ministry of Community (Development)	J. *& K.*: This recommendation is not applicable since there are no district level officers in the State.
64	The block development officer should invariably hold a gazetted rank and should be the drawing and disbursing officer in respect of all the block area budgets of all the development departments.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay† 5. J. & K. 6. M. P.* 7. Madras ** 8. Mysore 9. Orissa 10. Punjab 11. Rajasthan 12. U. P. 13. W. Bengal and 14. Central Govt. (Ministry of Community Development).	†*Bombay* feels that for some of the items the powers may not be possible. **Madhya Pradesh* would submit the drawing and disbursing powers to specific programmes and allotments entrusted to him. **Madras agrees to make him a gazetted officer only when its Tehsildars have been graded to the gazetted rank.

	2	3	4	5	6	7
65	At the block level, the staffing pattern of the government departments and the staffing pattern of local bodies should not overlap functionally.					Not circulated as draft Recommendation.
66	The staff dealing with the works programme relating to irrigation, housing and communications etc. borne on the community development budget should be treated as a net addition to the cadres of the Irrigation and P. W. Departments which can then redistribute their jurisdictions in units of complete blocks.	Kerala	1. Andhra Pradesh. 2. Assam* 3. Bihar. 4. J. & K.** 5. M. P. 6. Madras. 7. Mysore. 8. Orissa. 9. Punjab. 10. Rajasthan. 11. U. P. 12. W. Bengal & 13. Central Govt. (Ministry of Community Development).	Bombay	It may not be possible to expect the block overseer to be responsible for normal P.W.D. work also, even by pooling of all the available staff.	**Assam* agrees subject to availability of funds. ***J.& K.*: Only one overseer is provided.†*Central Govt.* (Ministry of Community Development) agrees in principle, but says there is paucity of funds in the block budget and of suitable staff.
67	The junior administrative cadre should be enlarged to include all block development officers to ensure that at least 75% of this cadre is recruited directly by open competitive examination and should provide that 25% of the cadre can be filled by promotion from various junior cadres such					Not circulated as draft Recommendation.

	as officers of the cooperative, panchayat and revenue departments and the Social Education Organisers' cadre wherever it is not merged in any education department cadre.	
68	Officers recruited directly to the Revenue Deptt. from the open market should be posted as block development officers after initial training and, before they have spent more than two or three years in the department.	Not circulated as draft recommendation.
69	In certain States the revenue officer, known as tehsildar or mamlatdar is also the Block Development Officer. This arrangement seems to have serious drawbacks, *viz.*, the block is too large, the officer over-worked and the officers as recruited at present unsuitable for development work. These defects should be removed if the two functions are to be combined in one functionary.	Not circulated as draft Recommendation.
	The block should not have more than 20 circles, each circle not exceeding 4000 population.	
	In the early stage of community development the compulsory revenue power of such an officer should be transferred to the sub-division or prant officers.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
70	The combination of development activities with revenue activities below the block level is definitely injurious. The talati or the village accountant may work as joint secretary of the village panchayat without any development functions; the Gram Sewak as development secretary without revenue functions and office work.	Kerala	1. Assam. 2. Bihar. 3. Madras.* 4. Mysore.** 5. Orissa. 6. Rajasthan. 7. U.P. and 8. W. Bengal.	(1) Punjab. (2) Andhra. (3) M. P.	(1) The work will become too heavy for the Patwaris in blocks where consolidation of holdings has not taken place. (2) Not at all possible. (3) It does not seem to be practicable at present to entrust the clerical and accounts work of the panchayats to Patwaris.	*Assam, Bombay, J. & K. and Central Govt. (Min. of C.D.)* will examine further. **Madras* agrees in principle subject to the implementation being done in two stages, suitably phased as specified. ***Mysore* agrees but feels that the Shanbhog and Patel may be fully associated with the activities of the Gram Sewaks instead of the Village Accountant.
71	The most useful arrangement for associating the S.D.O. with development work would be to give him supervisory control over the block development officers under him and to delegate to him some of the powers now vested exclusively in the collector. The sub-divisional officer should be able to concentrate on the human and organisational aspects of the programme including arrangement for supplies and equipment.	Do.	1. Andhra. Pradesh. 2. Assam. 3. Bihar. 4. Bombay. 5. M. P. 6. Madras. 7. Mysore. 8. Orissa. 9. Punjab.* 10. Rajasthan. 11. U. P. 12. W. Bengal and 13. Central Govt. (Ministry of Community Development)			**Punjab* feels this is possible only where officers superior to inspector level of the various development deptts. are provided at Sub-Divisional level. *J. & K.*: There are no S.D.Os. in the State. The recommendation is inapplicable.

72	At the district level, the collector should be the captain of the team of officers of all development departments for securing necessary coordination and cooperation.	Do.	Do.			*J.&K.*: There are no district level officers in the State. The recommendation is inapplicable.
73	Wherever the collector is not empowered to make the annual assessment of the work of the departmental officers in regard to their cooperation with other departments, their speed in work, their dealings with the people and their reputation for integrity, he should be invested with such powers.	Do.	Do.			Do.
74	The collector would be provided with a whole time additional collector to relieve him of the general administrative duties so that he can himself, as far as possible, function and be designated as the district development officer. The actual distribution of work should be left to the collector himself.	Do.	1. Assam. 2. Bihar. 3. Bombay. 4. M. P.* 5. Madras. 6. Mysore.** 7. Orissa. 8. Punjab. 9. Rajasthan. 10. U. P. 11. W. Bengal and 12. Central Govt. (Ministry of Community Development)	Andhra Pradesh.	Not at all necessary.	*J. & K.*: No district level officers in the State. Question does not arise. **M. P.* adds that this may be necessary only in big districts. ***Mysore* agrees but considers demarcation of functions necessary.
75	In all matters requiring coordinated action by more than one department, the collector should receive copies of all important communications.	Do.	1. Andhra. Pradesh. 2. Assam 3. Bihar. 4. Bombay. 5. M.P.	J. & K.	We should wait for 10 years.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			7. Mysore. 8. Orissa. 9. Punjab. 10. Rajasthan. 11. U. P. 12. W. Bengal and 13. Central Govt. (Ministry of Community Development)			
76	The collector should also be asked to forward his comments on the annual report of each district development department and will, no doubt, utilise this material for the compilation of the annual administration report of the district on community development.	Kerala	1. Andhra Pradesh. 2. Assam. 3. Bihar. 4. Bombay. 5. J. & K. 6. M. P. 7. Madras. 8. Mysore. 9. Orissa. 10. Punjab. 11. Rajasthan. 12. U. P. 13. W. Bengal and 14. Central Govt. (Ministry of Community Development)			
77	Wherever the system of commissioners operates, the commissioner should also	Do.	1. Assam. 2. Bihar. 3. Bombay.	Andhra Pradesh.	This is unnecessary.	*Assam* : This may not be possible as the headquarters of the Commissioners do not

	function as a coordinating officer on lines similar to those suggested for the collector.		4. J. & K. 5. M. P. 6. Madras. 7. Mysore. 8. Orissa. 9. Punjab. 10. Rajasthan. 11. U. P. 12. W. Bengal and 13. Central Govt. (Ministry of Community Development)			coincide with those of the Regional Officers. *Punjab :* Do. *Madras :* Do. It should be made optional for departments to decide whether regional intermediaries are required or not.
78	The regional officers should be delegated the maximum powers and responsibility and only the more important matters should be decided at the state headquarters.					Not circulated as draft Recommendation.
79	So far as community development work is concerned, inspections have to be more thorough and thereby more fruitful than they now generally are. This will lead to several advantages as quoted by us.					Do.
80	Copies of progress reports submitted by the heads of departments to Government should be endorsed to development commissioner, who should prepare a quarterly review for the State as a	Kerala.	1. Andhra Pradesh. 2. Assam. 3. Bihar. 4. Bombay. 5. M. P. 6. Madras.	J. & K.	It does not conform with the administrative pattern in the State. The Recommendation is inapplicable.	*Mysore* adds that all the progress reports need not be sent to Development Commissioner. The review prepared by the Secretaries to Govt. might be considered at the State Coordination Committee.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	whole in the entire sphere of planning and development.		7. Mysore. 8. Orissa. 9. Punjab. 10. Rajasthan. 11. U. P. 12. W. Bengal and 13. Central Govt. (Ministry of Community Development)			
81	A coordination board consisting of heads and secretaries of all development departments as members and the development commissioner as the chairman, should be constituted in the states in which it does not exist. It should meet periodically to review progress, resolve difficulties and decide the details of ensuing month's programme. This board should not be merely advisory. Its suggestions and recommendations should be circulated in extracts for compliance by the field staff.	Kerala	1. Andhra Pradesh. 2. Assam. 3. Bihar. 4. J. & K. 5. M. P. 6. Madras. 7. Mysore. 8. Orissa. 9. Punjab. 10. Rajasthan. 11. U. P. 12. W. Bengal and 13. Central Govt. (Ministry of Community Development)	Bombay	The present arrangement of having a separate Committee of the Secretaries and another Committee of the Heads of Departments is sufficient and establishment of a separate Coordination Board as suggested does not seem necessary.	
82	Wherever the chief secretary is also *ex-officio* development commissioner, he should either be relieved of a large volume of his normal work of general administration or should be assisted by an					Not circulated as draft Recommendation.

	additional development commissioner of high seniority in the cadre, who can also be designated *ex-officio* additional chief secretary.			
83	In the interest of maximum possible coordination, the development commissioner should also be the planning secretary.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh. 2. Assam. 3. Bihar. 4. Bombay. 5. J. & K. 6. M. P. 7. Madras. 8. Mysore. 9. Orissa. 10. Punjab. 11. Rajasthan. 12. U.P. 13. W. Bengal and 14. Central Government (Ministry of Community Development)	
84	The development department, as a coordinating department functions most effectively under the Chief Minister, who may, where necessary, be assisted by a Minister mainly concerned with planning and coordination.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh. 2. Assam. 3. Bihar. 4. Bombay. 5. J. & K. 6. M. P. 7. Madras. 8. Mysore. 9. Punjab. 10. Rajasthan. 11. U.P. 12. West Bengal and 13. Central Govt. (Ministry of Community Development)	*Orissa* : Under examination.

SECTION 6.—*Peoples' Participation in Community Works.*

(The views of the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Bombay & West Bengal are preliminary while those of the rest are final)

Serial No.	Summary of Recommendations	Govts. whose comments are not available	Govts. which have accepted	Govts. which have not accepted	Views of those in column No. 5	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
85	A uniform and realistic method of assessment of public contribution in community works should be to calculate the value of labour and material on the basis of P.W.D. rates.	1. Kerala. 2. Madras. 3. Mysore.	1. Andhra Pradesh. 2. Assam. 3. Bihar 4. J. & K. 5. M. P.* 6. Orissa. 7. Punjab. 8. Rajasthan 9. U. P.** 10. West Bengal and 11. Central Govt. (Ministry of Community Development)	Bombay.	Once it is accepted that P.W.D. rates should be applied, it would be administratively convenient to value the total work and deduct the grants-in-aid given to find out the people's contribution. Any other method would lead to administrative difficulties without any advantage.	* *M. P.*: For the assessment of people's contribution in community works, contractor's profit and Govt. share of expenditure should be deducted from the total cost of the work. ***U. P.*: Cost of land and buildings, transport facilities, technical labour should also be taken into account for calculating the value of people's contribution.
86	Financial contributions made by local bodies should be included in the total value of people's participation, but any part of government grant must be excluded.	Do.	1 Andhra Pradesh. 2. Assam. 3. Bihar. 4. Bombay. 5. J. & K. 6. M. P. 7. Orissa. 8. Punjab. 9. Rajasthan. 10. U. P.*			**U. P.*: An additional criterion should be the number of people participating. A definite weightage for number of people participating as distinct from value of such participation is necessary.

			11. W. Bengal and 12. Central Govt. (Ministry of Community Development)	
87	Public participation in community works should be organised through statutory representative bodies which should also take over the maintenance of these works.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. J. & K.* 6. M. P. 7. Orissa 8. Punjab 9. Rajasthan 10. U. P. 11. W. Bengal and 12. Central Govt. (Ministry of Community Development.)	* *J. & K.:* Very few such non-official organisations exist in this State.

64 P.C.—6

SECTION 7 : *Work among Women and Children.*

(Views of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal are preliminary, while those of the remaining States in Cols. 4 & 5 are final.)

Sl. No.	Summary of Recommendations.	Govts. whose comments are not available	Govts. which have accepted	Govts. which have not accepted	Views of those in column No. 5	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
88	The work of women welfare should be directed from one point alone and one general policy adopted and followed. (b) Complete responsibility needs to be vested with the States, the Centre functioning as the advisory, coordinating and financing agency.	1. Bombay. 2. J. & K. 3. Kerala. 4. Madras. 5. Mysore. & 6. Central Govt. (Ministry of Food & Agriculture).	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. M.P. 5. Orissa 6. Punjab 7. Rajasthan 8. U.P. 9. West Bengal and 10. Central Govt. (Ministry of Community Development)			Part (b) not circulated as draft Recommendation.
89	Suitable smokeless chulhas need to be designed for different areas instead of one type all over the country.	Do. (Except item 6)	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. M.P. 5. Orissa 6. Punjab 7. Rajasthan 8. U.P. 9. West Bengal			

90	Training centres of Gram Sewikas should stress less on theory of sanitation than on its actual practices, personal and environmental cleanliness being drilled in their daily lives at the centres.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. M.P. 5. Orissa 6. Punjab 7. Rajasthan 8. U.P. 9. West Bengal.
91	The care of the cow, the kitchen garden and poultry keeping which constitute the most effective welfare work for the rural women should receive the primary attention of women workers in the villages.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. M.P. 5. Orissa 6. Punjab 7. Rajasthan 8. U.P. 9. W. Bengal & 10. Central Govt. (Ministry of Community Development)
92	Knitting, embroidery and tailoring have little economic value excepting in villages near large cities. Training in elementary use of thread and needle is necessary so that women can mend clothes for the family.	Do.	Do.
93	In villages which surround large towns and cities, cookery classes can be started with profit.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. M.P.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			5. Orissa 6. Punjab 7. Rajasthan 8. U.P. 9. W. Bengal			
94	A satisfactory programme for child welfare limited to a few lines only needs to be evolved for a few selected areas in the first instance.	1. Bombay 2. J. & K. 3. Kerala 4. Madras 5. Mysore and 6. Central Govt. (Ministry of Food and Agriculture.)	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. M.P. 5. Orissa 6. Punjab 7. Rajasthan 8. U.P. 9. W. Bengal			
95	Gram Sewikas should be recruited from amongst matriculate teachers working in rural or semi-rural areas.					Not circulated as draft Recommendation.
96	Woman S.E.O. should give place to Mukhya Sewika selected from amongst the Gram Sewikas on the basis of merit.					Do.

97	Some posts of craft instructresses should be abolished and others integrated with the staffing pattern for rural industry.	Do.
98	The staff appointed for welfare programme among women & children should be made permanent.	Do.
99	The welfare programme should be planned and carried out in phases of six years and need not be subdivided into N.E.S. /C.D. stages.	Do.
100	The existing projects of C.S. W.B. should be transferred to state Governments which should arrange for their administration and supervision either through departmental agencies or through local statutory bodies.	Do.

SECTION 8 : *Work in Tribal Areas.*

(The views of the State Governments of Orissa, Bihar, W. Bengal, Rajasthan and Bombay are preliminary, while those of the rest are final)

Sl. No.	Summary of Recommendations	Govts. whose comments are not available	Govts. which have accepted	Govts. which have not accepted	Views of those in column No. 5	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
101	The budget for development work in tribal areas should be for 6 years as in the case of blocks in other areas.	1. J. & K. 2. Kerala 3. Madras 4. Mysore 5. U.P.	1. Andhra Pradesh * 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. M.P. 6. Orissa 7. Punjab@ 8. Rajasthan and 9. Central Govt. (Ministry of Home Affairs)			*W. Bengal* : Not applicable. **Andhra Pradesh* : Existing period of 5 years seems to be sufficient. @*Punjab* : Areas of Lahaul and Spiti should be treated as an exception and future blocks may be allotted to such areas on the basis of area and geographical factors and not on population.
102	While demarcating the blocks, a complete number of such blocks might be integrated into a block of normal size at some future date.					Not circulated as a draft Recommendation.
103	A thorough survey and study should be carried out before a detailed budget of a block is drawn up.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. M.P.			*W. Bengal* : Not applicable.

			6. Orissa 7. Punjab 8. Rajasthan and 9. Central Govt. (Ministry of Home Affairs)	
104	Right type of personnel with sympathy and understanding for the tribal people should be selected, preferably local people.	Do.	Do.	Do.
105	The recruited personnel should acquire knowledge of the dialect, customs and ways of life of the people among whom they work.	Do.	Do.	Do.
106	The community development staff in the tribal areas should work in an atmosphere and in a manner consonant with the tribal traditions.	Do.		Not circulated as a draft Recommendation.
107	Since scope for agriculture development is limited, improvement should be confined to a few measures.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. M.P. 6. Orissa 7. Punjab. 8. Rajasthan 9. W. Bengal and 10. Central Govt. (Ministry of Home Affairs)	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
108	Efforts should be made to induce the people in tribal areas to take up settled cultivation wherever possible.	1. J. & K. 2. Kerela 3. Madras 4. Mysore 5. U. P.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam* 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. M.P. 6. Orissa 7. Rajasthan and 8. Central Government (Ministry of Home Affairs)			*W. Bengal* & *Punjab* : Not applicable. **Assam* : The topography of the hill tribal areas is such that *jhumed* cultivation cannot altogether be abandoned in preference to settled cultivation; but where there is dearth of *jhumed* land, they should be encouraged to take up settled cultivation.
109	Subsidies for housing should be provided to further the cause of settled cultivation.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. M.P. 6. Orissa 7. Rajasthan 8. W. Bengal and 9. Central Government (Ministry of Home Affairs)			*Punjab* : Not applicable as there is no shifting cultivation in the State.
110	Growing of legumes may be taken up during fallow period for restoring the soil fertility of *jhumed* land.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay* 5. M.P. 6. Orissa 7. Punjab			**Bombay* : Where physically possible.

			8. Rajasthan 9. West Bengal and 10. Central Govt. (Ministry of Home Affairs)			
111	A careful attempt should be made to introduce new crops, especially cash crops.					Not circulated as a draft Recommendation.
112	Steps should be taken by the Government for directly supplying the necessary agricultural credit in these areas.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar* 4. Bombay 5. M.P.@ 6. Orissa 7. Punjab 8. Rajasthan† 9. West Bengal and 10. Central Govt. (Ministry of Home Affairs)			**Bihar* : Attempts should simultaneously be made to create cooperative mindedness in these areas which is a prerequisite. @*M.P.*: The details will require further examination. †*Rajasthan* : To enable tribal people to get rid of old debts, provisions should be made in multi-purpose blocks for advancing loans to them at a reasonable rate of interest for paying their old debts through Govt. agency.
113	Works programme like irrigation, reclamation, communications and soil conservation will provide some employment to the adivasis who are mostly unemployed or under-employed.	Do.	1. Assam 2. Bihar 3. Bombay 4. M. P. 5. Orissa 6. Punjab 7. Rajasthan and 8. Central Govt. (Ministry of Home Affairs)	Andhra Pradesh	The tribal people are not keen on working even on payment of adequate wages.	*W. Bengal* : Not applicable.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
114	Organisation of labour co-operatives of working forest coups and collecting minor forest produce will better the economic conditions of adivasis.	1. J. & K. 2. Kerala 3. Madras 4. Mysore 5. U. P.	1. Assam 2. Bihar 3. Bombay 4. M. P. 5. Orissa 6. Rajasthan and 7. Central Govt. (Ministry of Home Affairs)	(1) Andhra Pradesh. (2) W. Bengal.	(1) Not applicable in view of the comments offered against recommendation No. 113. (2) Not feasible in this State.	*Punjab* : Not applicable as there are practically no forests in the scheduled areas of the State.
115	Training centres for rural arts and crafts should be started with necessary modifications to suit local conditions, indigenous talent and raw materials available in the area.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. M.P. 6. Orissa 7. Punjab 8. Rajasthan 9. W. Bengal and 10. Central Govt. (Ministry of Home Affairs)			
116	In the community development blocks, the existing bridle paths and approach roads should be improved, small bridges and culverts constructed, high priority being given to the development of communications.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. M. P. 6. Orissa 7. Punjab 8. Rajasthan 9. W. Bengal and			

			10. Central Govt. (Ministry of Home Affairs)	
117	The system of education should be of the basic type, so that the gulf between the educated and the uneducated may be as narrow as possible.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay* 5. M. P. 6. Orissa** 7. Punjab 8. Rajasthan 9. W. Bengal and 10. Central Govt. (Ministry of Home Affairs)	* *Bombay* : Needs further examination. ** *Orissa* : One difficulty is that the most of the districts have no script of their own.
118	As regards people's participation, the matching contribution should be reduced below the level normally prevalent in non-tribal areas.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. M. P. 6. Orissa 7. Punjab 8. Rajasthan 9. W. Bengal and 10. Central Govt. (Ministry of Home Affairs)	

SECTION 9 : SURVEYS, EVALUATION AND METHODS OF REPORTING

(Views of Mysore Government alone are preliminary, while those of the rest in Cols. 4 and 5 are final.)

Serial No.	Summary of Recommendations	Govts. whose comments are not available	Govts. which have accepted	Govts. which have not accepted	Views of those in Column No. 5	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
119	(*a*) For a coordinated approach in reporting, the revenue set-up, the planning set-up and the statistical department should, as far as possible, work as a unified agency.	1. Kerala 2. Jammu and Kashmir	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. Madhya Pradesh* 6. Madras 7. Mysore 8. Orissa 9. Punjab 10. Rajasthan 11. Uttar Pradesh 12. West Bengal and 13. Central Govt. (Ministry of Community Development).			***Madhya Pradesh* agrees in principle but foresees the necessity of administrative changes in respect of jurisdiction and functioning of the various reporting agencies.
	(*b*) For certain information the local school master's services can be utilised on a small additional remuneration.					(*b*) Not circulated as a draft Recommendation.

120	The Gram Sewak, block level extension officers as well as the Block Deevelopment Officer should maintain a hand book-cum-pocket diary to enable the district level officers to watch the progress of work.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay * 5. Madhya Pradesh@ 6. Madras 7. Mysore 8. Orissa 9. Punjab 10. Rajasthan 11. U. P. 12. West Bengal† and 13. Central Govt. (Ministry of Community Development).			*Bombay*: Certain modification would be necessary to suit local conditions. @*Madhya Pradesh*:— Subject to remarks against recommendation No. 119. †*West Bengal*: Considers the Hand book-cum-Pocket Diary in the Appendix too elaborate and fixation of monthly target of budget provision and peoples' contribution to be impracticable.
121	A progress assistant should be provided at the block level, wherever this has not been done already, for co-ordinating statistical work of all branches and looking after crop-cutting surveys and special studies.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. M. P. 6. Madras 7. Orissa* 8. Punjab 9. Rajasthan 10. West Bengal and 11. Central Govt. (Ministry of Community Development).	Uttar Pradesh	There is no necessity for a progress assistant in every block nor are funds available for the purpose.	*Mysore* requires further examination. **Orissa*: Subject to the availability of funds.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
122	At the district level, a district statistical officer should function under the technical control of the Director of Economics and Statistics and the administrative control of the collector.	1. Kerala 2. Jammu and Kashmir	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam† 3. Bihar 4. Bombay* 5. M. P. 6. Madras 7. Mysore 8. Orissa* 9. Punjab 10. Rajasthan 11. U. P. 12. West Bengal and 13. Central Govt. (Ministry of Community Development).			† *Assam* agrees in principle. * *Orissa and Bombay* agree subject to availability of funds and trained personnel respectively.
123	At the State headquarters a statistical unit should be set up if not already in existence.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh* 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. M. P. 6. Madras 7. Mysore 8. Orissa 9. Punjab 10. Rajasthan 11. U. P. 12. West Bengal and 13. Central Government (Ministry of Community Development).			* *Andhra Pradesh* : A separate organisation for evaluation as P. E. O. in the centre may also be created in the States Statistical Bureaus.

Development).

124	The work relating to tabulation and analysis should be done at the State headquarters and consolidated figures supplied to all concerned.				Recommendation completely modified in the light of comments from Govts.
125	Reports for all the blocks need not come to the Centre. The P. E. O.s and other interested may specifically ask for the same.				Not circulated as draft Recommendation.
126	Progress reports, wherever they are too many, should be rationalised and replaced by a few comprehensive and coordinated reports.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. M. P. 6. Madras 7. Orissa 8. Punjab 9. Rajasthan 10. U. P. 11. W. Bengal		*Mysore* : Under examination. *Central Govt.* (Ministry of Community Development): This is for State Govts. to decide.
127	The procedure of preparation of the reports to various authorities from the Gram Sewak right upto the Development Commissioner should be as indicated in paras 8-10.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bombay 4. Bihar 5. M. P. 6. Madras 7. Mysore 8. Orissa 9. Punjab 10. Rajasthan 11. U. P. 12. W. Bengal and 13. Central Government (Ministry of Community Development).		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
128	The emphasis in the analytical as well as the statistical reports should not be merely on the starting of activities, but also on their maintenance, growth and quality.	1. Kerala 2. Jammu and Kashmir	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. M. P. 6. Madras 7. Mysore 8. Orissa 9. Punjab 10. Rajasthan 11. U. P. 12. W. Bengal and 13. Central Government (Ministry of Community Development).			
129	A critical analysis of the weak and the strong points and recommendations as to improvements and new methods should be made by each worker once a year.	Do.	Do.			
130	A seasonal review of the different activities at the close of each season should be made by each worker in respect of various items of a seasonal nature.	Do.	Do.			
131	The quarterly reports of the Gram Sewaks, together with charts and diagrams of some significant items of activity, should be displayed on the notice boards of the village panchayat and at the information centre, at the block head-	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. M. P. 6. Madras 7. Mysore			

	quarters, and later at the panchayat samiti office.		8. Orissa 9. Punjab 10. Rajasthan 11. U. P. 12. W.Bengal and 13. Central Government (Ministry of Community Development)	
132	In addition to statistics, analytical portion should also be used for setting out significant features and conclusions for evolving suitable progress indicators which will form part of the quarterly analysis.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. M. P 5. Madras 6. Mysore 7. Orissa 8. Punjab 9. Rajasthan 10. U. P. 11. W. Bengal and 12. Central Govt. (Ministry of Community Development)	*Bombay*: Needs further examination.
133	Composite indices for each sector of activity should also be worked out at different levels so as to reflect the progress of each programme as a whole at each level on a comparable basis.			Not circulated as draft Recommendation.
134	The States can profitably organise evaluation either of the programme as a whole or certain aspects of the programme; *ad hoc* bodies may be set up for the purpose.			Not circulated as draft Recommendation.
135	Special studies in community development and its effect are commended for higher educational institutions.			Not circulated as draft Recommendation.

SECTION 10: TRAINING OF PERSONNEL

(Views of Mysore Government alone are preliminary, while those of the rest in columns 4 and 5 are final.)

Serial No.	Summary of Recommendations	Governments whose comments are not available	Governments which have accepted	Governments which have not accepted	Views of those in column No. 5	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
136	Age limits for direct recruits as Gram Sewak should be 18 to 30 years. The departmental candidates should be taken purely on the basis of merit and the age limit relaxed upto 40 years.	Kerala	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. J. & K. † 6. M. P. 7. Madras 8. Mysore 9. Orissa 10. Punjab* 11. U. P. 12. W. Bengal ** (partly) and 13. Central Govt. (Ministry of Community Development and Ministry of Food and Agriculture)*	Rajasthan	In order to get better type of candidates we should stick to the present practice of recruitment, but at the same time as far as possible efforts should be made to get candidates who are of 20 years age, while the age limit for departmental recruitst should be 35 and not 40. Rather endeavour should be to get people of the age group of 30—35 years.	†*J. & K.*: For direct recruits the limit may not exceed 28. **Punjab and Ministry of Food & Agriculture*: For direct recruits maximum age should be 35 years ***W. Bengal*: Direct recruits part not applicable and for departmental recruits other considerations like merit, length of service and varied experience may not always permit a rigid adherence to the upper age limit of 40.
137	The criteria for rural background of a candidate should be that his parents or guardians lives in non-urban areas and he himself spends his vacations at home.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh. 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. J. & K. 6. M. P. 7. Madras			

			8. Mysore 9. Orissa 10. Punjab 11. Rajasthan 12. U. P. 13. W. Bengal and 14. Central Government (Ministry of Community Development and Ministry of Food and Agriculture)			
138	Various tests, *viz.*, physical fitness, general knowledge, aptitude for development work, leadership and initiative etc., should be the basis of selection and should spread over a number of days.	Do.	1. Assam. 2. Bihar 3. Bombay 4. J. & K. 5. M. P. 6. Madras 7. Mysore 8. Orissa 9. Punjab 10. Rajasthan 11. U. P.* 12. W. Bengal and 13. Central Government (Ministry of** Community Development and Ministry of Food and Agriculture)	Andhra.	Not practicable	**U.P.*: Not possible to have a real aptitude test on a mass scale and also test for assessing organising ability, cooperativeness, histrionic talents. These are judged during the period of training. ***Ministry of Community Development*: Doubt very much about the satisfactory application of these tests because of the lack of competent persons to apply these tests and also the absence of proper techniques for their application.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
139.	A guide book to ensure right selection should be produced by the Govt. of India for the use of the Selection Board.	Kerala	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. J. & K 6. M. P. 7. Madras 8. Mysore 9. Orissa 10. Punjab 11. Rajasthan 12. U. P. 13. W. Bengal* and 14. Central Government. (Ministry of Community Development and Ministry of Food and Agriculture.)		...	**W. Bengal*: Tests may apply to departmentals recruits too—but these be not so elaborate.
140.	The integrated new syllabus should be drawn up after discussions by the principals of all the training institutions and the technical officers representing different aspects of training.					Not circulated as draft Recommendation.
141.	The syllabus for agriculture drawn up in consultation with the universities should be made equivalent to that					Not circulated as draft Recommendation.

	of recognised diploma courses in agriculture to enable the Gram Sewak to join the degree course in agriculture.					
142.	The training programme of Gram Sewak should also include the use of simple medicine chest, elementary survey training and measures for soil conservation, etc.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh. 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. J. & K. 6. M. P. 7. Madras 8. Mysore 9. Orissa 10. Punjab 11. Rajasthan 12. U. P. 13. W. Bengal* and 14. Central Government (Ministry of** Community Development and Ministry of Food and Agriculture)			***Central Government (Ministry of Community Development)*: Competent expert advice should be taken regarding use of simple medicine chest by Gram Sewak. **W. Bengal*: The use of medicine chest should not be entrusted to V.L.W.
143.	The medium of instruction should be the regional language except at those centres which have to cater to more than one language. In the long run there should be at least one training centre for each recognised linguistic region.	Do.	Do.	..	..	....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
144.	Inspections of various institutions imparting training to Gram Sewaks should be done occasionally.					Not circulated as draft Recommendation.
145.	The concept of job training should be strengthened by (i) attaching a block to every centre, and (ii) approach to rural problems followed by work in the blocks. The instructors should accompany each batch of trainees who should spend a number of nights in a village. Gram Sewaks, S.E.O., E.Os. and B.D.O. should form composite teams for the purpose of field training.	Kerala.	1. Assam. 2. Bihar 3. Bombay 4. M.P. 5. Madras 6. Mysore 7. Orissa* 8. Punjab. 9. Rajasthan 10. U. P. 11. W. Bengal and 12. Central Government (Ministry of Community Development and Ministry of Food and Agriculture)	1. Andhra 2. J. & K.	1. Not practicable. 2. Not necessary.	**Orissa*: Will be examined further.
146.	The integrated course for Gram Sewak should be for full two years with a brief break in the middle.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay** 5. J. & K.* 6. M. P. 7. Mysore 8. Punjab† 9. Rajasthan 10. U.P. and 11. Central Government (Ministry of Community	(1) Orissa (2) W.Bengal	(1) Training in cottage and village industries should be compressed into the present syllabus instead of lengthening the period of training (2) Prolongation of training means deferred posting in the field. Eighteen months would be a compromise be-	***Bombay*: Subject to availability of additional funds. *J.&K.: Period of training may not be increased at this stage of the extention of programme. A system of in-service training may be adopted. †*Punjab*: There should be a composite course of 18 months followed by two courses of 3 months' duration each during slack season.

		Development & Ministry of Food and Agriculture)		tween the competing demands for adequacy of training and early commencement of work. Gram Sewaks are not intended to be specialists (in Industry).	
			3 Madras.	3 The present period of training for 18 months seems sufficient. What is required is a basic knowledge to be given in the Training Centres. They will have to learn it the hardway only in the field.	
147. There should be a prescribed teacher-pupil ration . The ideal ration of 1 : 10 may be extended to 15 for the present.	Do.	1. Assam 2. Bihar 3. Bombay 4. J. & K. 5. M.P. 6. Madras 7. Mysore 8. Orissa 9. Punjab 10. Rajasthan 11. U. P. 12. W. Bengal and 13. Central Government (Ministry of Community Development & Ministry of Food and Agriculture*)	Andhra	Not practicable.	**Ministry of Food and Agriculture*: Provided the other types of institutions mentioned conform to the standard principle and pattern.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
148.	The instructors should be trained in the art of teaching in addition to the theory and practice of extension work.	Kerala	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. M.P. 6. Madras 7. Mysore 8. Orissa 9. Punjab 10. Rajasthan 11. U.P. 12. W. Bengal and 13. Central Government (Ministry of Community Development and Ministry of Food and Agriculture)	J. & K.	Reasons not stated.	
149.	Training centres should be located in genuine rural areas.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. J. & K. 6. M. P. 7. Madras 8. Mysore 9. Orissa 10. Punjab 11. Rajasthan 12. U.P.			

			13. W. Bengal and 14. Central Government (Ministry of Community Development and Ministry of Food and Agriculture)	
150.	Agriculture research institutions and training centres should function in close association.	Do.	Do.	
151.	The conditions of service of the instructors should be improved so as to permit them to settle down to their work without dissatisfaction.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh* 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay† 5. J. & K. 6. M. P.† 7. Madras 8. Mysore 9. Orissa 10. Punjab 11. Rajasthan 12. U.P. 13. West Bengal† and 14. Central Govt. (Ministry of Community Development & Ministry of Food and Agriculture)	* *Andhra Pradesh* : Provided sufficient additional central assistance is forthcoming. †*Bombay, M. P. and West Bengal.* : Needs further examination.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
152.	The follow-up work with periodical refresher courses and in-service training in specific fields should make the Gram Sewak an effective instrument for community development.	Kerala	Do.			
153.	A scheme of apprenticeship as part of the training programme should be drawn up for every Gram Sewak by attaching a small batch of Gram Sewaks under an efficient B.D.O. for a period of at least one month which should not be included in the two years of training.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh. 2. Assam. 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. J. & K. 6. M. P. 7. Madras. 8. Mysore 9. Orissa. 10. Punjab 11. Rajasthan 12. U.P. and 13. Central Govt. (Ministry of Community Development & Ministry of Food and Agriculture).	W. Bengal	It will raise problems of expenditure, administration and interruption of training. Field experience can be provided in other ways.	

154. As far as possible, S.S.L.C. or Matriculation should be the minimum qualification for Gram Sewikas. To secure the necessary number of candidates so qualified, a drive must be made for special stipends in the High School Classes.			Not circulated as draft Recommendation.
155. The age limits may be between 18-35 years relaxable in individual cases.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. J. &. K. 6. M.P. 7. Madras 8. Mysore 9. Punjab 10. Rajasthan 11. U.P.* 12. W. Bengal and 13. Central Govt. (Ministries of Community Development and Ministry of Food & Agriculture).	*U.P. : Only the upper age limit should be relaxed, if very necessary in individual cases.
156. More emphasis should be laid on rural background in girls' schools and aptitude for social work should be considered an adequate substitute.	Do.	Do.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
157.	The training syllabus for Gram Sewikas should include methods of approach to village women and some knowledge of two village industries.	Kerala	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. J. & K. 6. M.P. 7. Madras 8. Mysore 9. Orissa 10. Punjab 11. Rajasthan 12. U. P. 13. W. Benga' and 14. Central Govt. (Ministry of Community Development, Ministry of Commerce & Industry* and Ministry of Food & Agriculture)			**Ministry of Community Development* : A certain recognition should be given to handicrafts within the sphere of the activities of Gram Sewikas, specially on certain kinds of handicrafts (embroidry & needle work, chiken work of Lucknow etc.) which are particularly suited for women.
158.	The instructress should be put on field jobs for a period of not less than one year and at intervals of not more than three years.					Not circulated as draft Recommendation.
159.	Each training centre should have some land for a flower and kitchen garden and also	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh* 2. Assam			**Andhra Pradesh* : Home Science wings are attached to E.T.C. which have dairy, Poultry and Apiary units. *Hence no*

	maintain a small dairy, poultry farm and an apiary.		3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. J. & K. 6. M.P. 7. Madras 8. Mysore 9. Orissa 10. Punjab** 11. Rajasthan 12. U.P.*** 13. W. Bengal and 14. Central Govt. (Min. of Community Development and Min. of Food & Agriculture.)	separate unit necessary. Ambar Charkha training may be included. **Punjab : Except the provision of dairy in Gram Sewika Training Centre. ***U. P. : Provided funds are made available by the Centre. @Min. of F. & A. : Subject to practicability.
160	The candidate S.E.O. should possess a university degree, experience in practical social work being considered additional qualification. Age limit may be kept between 21 and 35 years.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh. 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. J. & K.* 6. M.P. 7. Madras 8. Mysore 9. Orissa 10. Punjab** 11. Rajasthan 12. U.P.*** 13. W. Bengal and 14. Central Govt. (Ministry of Community Development).	*J. & K. : Degree qualification not necessary. E.O.S. (Panchayats) are trained to become SEOs. **Punjab. : Qualifications should preferably be a B.A., B.T. & grades should be at par with persons of their rank in education department. ***U. P. : In the State B.T. & L.T. have been fixed the minimum qualifications, because the post is ultimately to be merged with that of S.D. Is. for whom B.T. or L.T. is the minimum qualification. Min. of F. & A. : Not applicable.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
161	Academic qualifications should also be relaxed at the discretion of selection committee, provided candidates possess practical experience of not less than 5 years of full time activity in adult education or social work, and good working knowledge of English and regional language.	Kerala	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar* 4. Bombay 5. J. & K. 6. M.P. 7. Madras 8. Mysore** 9. Orissa 10. Rajasthan 11. U.P. @ 12. W. Bengal and 13. Central Govt. (Ministry of Community*** Development).	Punjab	Unqualified and unsuitable persons are likely to manage their selection.	**Bihar* : Relaxation of academic qualifications not desirable. ***Mysore* : Gram Sewaks doing exceptionally good work and showihg an aptitude for social science should be considered for selection as S.E. Os. @*U. P.* : Accepted in the case of departmental candidates but not for direct recruits. ****Ministry of Comunity Development* : Relaxations under Recommendation No. 160 go far enough. *Min. of F.& A.* : Not applicable.
162	The period of training should be extended to one year.					Not circulated as draft Recommendation.
163	S.E.Os. should get good grounding in the art of community organisation.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. J. & K. 5. M.P. 6. Madras 7. Mysore 8. Punjab 9. Rajasthan 10. U. P. 11. W. Bengal and 12. Central Govt. (Min. of Community Development).			*Orissa* : Not applicable. *Min. of F. & A.* : Do. *Bombay* : Min. of Community Development to consider.

164	S.E.Os. should be given training in the art of working through others, particularly through school teachers, members of cooperatives and panchayats	Do.	Do.			Do.
165	Direct oral instruction must be reduced to minimum and the technique of instruction through group discussions and seminars adopted.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. J. & K. 5. M.P. 6. Madras 7. Mysore 8. Punjab 9. Rajasthan 10. U.P. 11. W. Bengal and 12. Central Govt. (Ministry of Community Development and Min. of Food and Agriculture).			*Orissa.* : Not applicable. *Bombay*.: Ministry of Community Development to consider.
166	In the present syllabus, emphasis should be shifted from job orientation method to items like administrative co-ordination, democratic planning from below and techniques of group planning and action by officials and non-officials.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. J. & K. 5. M.P. 6. Madras 7. Mysore 8. Orissa 9. Punjab* 10. Rajasthan 11. W.Bengal and 12. Central Govt. (Min. of Community Development).	U.P.	1. The present syllabus should be revised and more specific items and jobs may be incorporated in the training programme.	**Punjab*: Syllabus like personnel management, programme planning, Budget & Accounts should also be included. *Bombay*: Ministry of Community Development to consider.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
167	The teaching processes should be in the form of study groups. The training centre of the B.D.O. should be at the same place as the centre for training some one or more categories of block level extension officers.	Kerala	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. J. & K. 5. M. P. 6. Madras 7. Mysore 8. Punjab 9. Rajasthan 10. U. P. 11. W. Bengal and 12. Central Govt. (Ministry of Community Development).			*Bombay.* : Ministry of Community Development to consider. *Orissa* : Will examine further.
168	The period of training of B.D. Os has to be increased to at least 6 months.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. J. & K. 5. M. P. 6. Madras 7. Mysore 8. Orissa 9. Punjab 10. Rajasthan 11. U. P. 12. W. Bengal and 13. Central Government. (Ministry of Community Development)*			*Bombay* : Ministry of Community Development to consider. **Ministry of Community Development*: Period of training can be best determined after the review of syllabus has been completed.

169	Village leaders and village school teachers may be given short-term courses of training to help in the work of social education and community development.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. J. & K. 5. M. P. 6. Madras 7. Mysore 8. Orissa 9. Punjab 10. Rajasthan 11. U. P. 12. W. Bengal and 13. Central Govt. (Ministry of Community Development).	*Ministry of Food and Agriculture*: Not applicable. *Bombay*:—Ministry of Community Development to consider.
170	S.D.Os., Collectors, and Heads of Deptts. should be given effective orientation in community development particularly in coordinated administration.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. J. & K. 6. M. P. 7. Madras 8. Mysore 9. Orissa 10. Punjab 11. Rajasthan 12. U.P. 13. W. Bengal and 14. Central Govt. (Ministry of Community Development).	*Ministry of Food and Agriculture*: Not applicable.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
171	Generally a degree in science should be the minimum basic qualification for E.Os. (Industries).	Kerala .	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam* 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. J. & K. 6. M. P. 7. Madras 8. Mysore 9. Orissa 10. Punjab 11. Rajasthan 12. U.P.@ 13. W. Bengal and 14. Central Govt. (Ministry of Community Development).			**Assam*: Any degree of recognised university as minimum qualification. @*U. P.* : The qualification may imply be kept at graduates.
172	The training course should provide for a measure of training in technical skill in some of the cottage and village industries.	Do. .	1. Assam 2. Bihar 3. J. & K. 4. M. P. 5. Madras 6. Mysore 7. Punjab 8. Rajasthan 9. U. P. 10. W. Bengal and 11. Central Government (Ministry of Community Development).	Andhra Pradesh.	Not practicable.	*Orissa*: Not applicable. *Bombay* : Govt. of India to consider. *Ministry of Food and Agriculture* : Not applicable.

173	Steps should be taken by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Deptts. of Industries in the States to increase the existing capacity of training centres to meet the need of personnel.	Not circulated as draft Recommendation.
174	The training programmes should give greater attention to the methods of communicating scientific and technical know-how to the village.	Not circulated as draft Recommendation.

SECTION 11—FARMING

(The views of the Mysore Government are preliminary, while those of the rest are final)

Sl. No.	Summary of Recommendations	Govts. whose comments are not available	Govts. which have accepted	Govts. which have not accepted	Views of those in column No. 5	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
175	The targets for additional production should be broken down up to the block and the Gram Sewak circle.	J. & K.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Kerala 5. M. P. 6. Madras 7. Mysore 8. Orissa 9. Punjab 10. Rajasthan 11. U. P. 12. W. Bengal and 13. Central Govt. (Ministry of Food and Agriculture).	Bombay	The work will be onerous and the energy spent will not be commensurate with the results.	
176	Greater attention should be given for evolving and distributing improved varieties of coarser grains as also of other grains suitable for unirrigated areas.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam* 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. Kerala 6. M. P.			*Assam: Within the funds and resources available.

			7. Madras 8. Mysore 9. Orissa 10. Punjab 11. Rajasthan 12. U. P. 13. W. Bengal and 14. Central Govt. (Ministry of Food and Agriculture).		
177	Distribution of improved seed on the basis of *Sawai* or smaller additional percentage in kind will ensure timely and adequate supply.	Do.	1. Assam 2. Bihar 3. Bombay 4. Kerala 5. M. P. 6. Madras 7. Mysore 8. Orissa 9. Punjab 10. Rajasthan 11. U. P. 12. W. Bengal and 13. Central Govt. (Ministry of Food and Agriculture).	Andhra. Pradesh.	Improved seeds are already popular, taccavi loans are also advanced. Therefore, this is not necessary.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
178	The fear of non-germination of seeds must be dispelled by carrying out more frequent germination tests.	J. & K.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. Kerala 6. M. P 7. Madras 8. Mysore 9. Orissa 10. Punjab 11. Rajasthan 12. U.P 13. W. Bengal and 14. Central Govt. (Ministry of Food & Agrilculture)			
179	The progress for the establishment of seed farms is disappointing. Early steps should be taken to overcome the procedural and other local obstacles.	Do.	Do.			
:'o	Agricultural Extension Officer and Gram Sewak, in co-operation with panchayats and co-operatives, should guard against the failure of supply line.	Do.	1. Assam 2. Bihar 3. Bombay 4. Kerala 5. M. P. 6. Madras 7. Mysore 8. Orissa 9. Punjab 10. Rajasthan 11. U.P. 12. W. Bengal and	Andhra Pradesh.	Co-operatives and Panchayats may not be able to maintain the purity of seeds.	

			13. Central Govt. (Ministry of Food and Agriculture)			
181	Minimum reserve stock will have to be prescribed for maintaining supply line at different distributing points.	Do.	1. Assam 2. Bihar 3. Bombay 4. Kerala 5. M. P. 6. Madras 7. Mysore 8. Orissa 9. Punjab 10. Rajasthan 11. U. P. * 12. W. Bengal and 13. Central Govt. (Ministry of Food & Agriculture)	1. Andhra Pradesh.	The seed will deteriorate if the period of storing is long.	**U. P.* : t should be confined to more common seeds only.
182	The loss, if any, due to non-distribution of new and perishable supplies should be reimbursed , co-operative or panchayat seed stores from N.E.S. budget.	Do.	1. Assam* 2. Bihar 3. Bombay 4. Kerala 5. M. P. 6. Madras 7. Mysore 8. Rajasthan 9. U. P. and 10. Central Govt. (Ministry of Food and Agriculture.)	1. Andhra Pradesh. 2. Orissa. 3. Punjab. 4. W. Bengal.	1. It does not arise in view of the remark that the seed will deteriorate if the period of storing is long. 2. Provision in the block budget is insufficient to meet possible losses. 3. There is no provision in the block budget to this effect and further it will encourage irresponsibility in preparing the estimate and indents without proper verification. 4. Reasons not stated.	**Assam* : The funds in N.E.S. block budget are insufficient.

1	2	3	4	5	6
183	States should be informed well in advance about the definite and exact quantities of fertilizer allotment.	J. & K.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. Kerala 6. M. P. 7. Madras 8. Mysore 9. Orissa 10. Punjab 11. Rajasthan 12. U. P. 13. W. Bengal and 14. Central Govt. (Ministry of Food & Agriculture).		
184	Central Government should explore all possibilities of increasing local production of chemical fertilizers.	Do.	Do.		
185	Green manure plants and shrubs should be grown on the borders of fields on experimental basis.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. Kerala 6. M. P. 7. Madras 8. Mysore 9. Orissa * 10. Punjab		**Orissa*: Ploughing it into the dry soil not possible.

			11. Rajasthan 12 U. P. 13. W. Bengal and 14. Central Govt. (Ministry of Food & Agriculture.@	@ *Min. of F. & A*:—It cannot be universally adopted due to different conditions of rainfall.
180	Gram Sewak should plan ahead for the production and distribution of seeds and plant material of green manure crops.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. Kerala 6. M. P. 7. Madras 8. Mysore 9. Orissa 10. Punjab 11. Rajasthan 12. U. P. 13. West Bengal and 14. Centra Govt. (Ministry of Food and Agriculture).	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
187.	Supply of irrigation water should be made at concessional rates for green manure crops.	1. Bombay. 2. Kerala. 3. J. & K.	1. Andhra Pradesh. 2. Assam. 3. Bihar. 4. M. P. 5. Madras. 6. Mysore. 7. Orissa*. 8. Punjab. 9. Rajasthan. 10. U. P. 11. W. Bengal and 12. Central Government (Ministry of Food & Agriculture).			*Orissa : To be re-examined.
188	Every Government farm should produce its own requirements of organic manures as far as possible.	J. & K	1. Andhra Pradesh. 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. Kerala 6. M. P. 7. Madras 8. Mysore 9. Orissa 10. Punjab 11. Rajasthan 12. U. P. 13. W. Bengal and 14. Central Govt. (Ministry of Food & Agriculture.)			

189	Village panchayats should buy wheel-barrows for supply to farmers on hire.					Not circulated as draft-Recom mendation.
190	The scheme for composting town refuses should be extended to all municipalities and large villages.	Do.	Do.			
191	An extra Agricultural Extension Officer in each block after some training instead of a separate Compost Inspector, as envisaged in the scheme prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture, would solve the problem of un-manageable pressure of work with the Agricultural Extension Officer.	Do.	1. Bihar 2. Bombay 3. Kerala 4. M. P. 5. Madras 6. Mysore 7. Orissa 8. Rajasthan 9. W. Bengal	1. Andhra Pradesh. 2. Assam 3. Punjab 4. U. P. 5. Ministry of Food and Agriculture.	1. The appointment of Agr. Ext. Officer is not necessary since the existing staff can easily take up the work. Do 3. Reasons not stated. 4. The general purpose Agricultural Extension Officer will not devote his full energies and ignore this particular programme. 5. The appointment of a general purpose Agriculture Extension Officer for propaganda work on the development of compost and other local manurial resources is not likely to achieve the purpose in view. A trained man is needed exclusively for this work in each block for a period of at least three years.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
192	Each Gram Sewak should arrange to conduct at least 5 demonstrations in each village in respect of every new item of improvement to demonstrate the superiority of the new methods over the practice in vogue.	J. & K.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay*. 5. Kerala. 6. M. P. 7. Madras. 8. Mysore. 9. Orissa. 10. Punjab. 11. Rajasthan. 12. U. P. 13. W. Bengal. and 14. Central Govt. (Ministry of Food & Agriculture).			**Bombay*: The prescribed number of demonstrations to be organised would be too large.
193	Gram Sewaks' course of training should be revised so as to devote much greater attention to teaching and demonstrating the fundamental principles of soil management, humus, green manuring, systems of farming, etc.					Please see remarks against Recommendation No. 141 & 142 under Section 10 (Training of Personnel.)
194	The pay scale for veterinary and agriculture graduates should be more attractive so as to attract the boys of more than average calibre to take up these subjects.					Not circulated as a draft Recommendation.

195	*Model schemes should be prepared for groups of blocks for plant protection measures by the staff at the State headquarters.*	J. & K.	1. Andhra Pradesh. 2. Assam. 3. Bihar. 4. Bombay. 5. Kerala. 6. M. P. 7. Madras. 8. Mysore. 9. Orissa. 10. Punjab. 11. Rajasthan. 12. Uttar Pradesh. 13. West Bengal and 14. Central Govt. (Ministry of Food and Agriculture).
196	Special emphasis should be laid for the destruction of rats and white-ants.	J. & K.	1. Andhra Pradesh. 2. Assam. 3. Bihar. 4. Bombay. 5. Kerala. 6. M.P. 7. Madras. 8. Mysore. 9. Orissa. 10. Punjab. 11. Rajasthan. 12. Uttar Pradesh. 13. W. Bengal and 14. Central Govt. (Ministry of Food and Agriculture.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
197	Active steps should be taken for extermination of monkeys, parrots, and nilgais.	.				Not circulated as draft Recommendation.
198	All plant protection centres, except those for research and locust control, should be run by the State Governments instead of Central Government.	J. & K.	1. Andhra Pradesh. 2. Assam 3. Bihar. 4. Bombay. 5. Kerala 6. M. P. 7. Madras 8. Mysore. 9. Orissa. 10. Punjab. 11. Rajasthan. 12 U. P. 13 W. Bengal.	Ministry of Food and Agriculture.	1. Scheme already agreed upon by Planning Commission and reiterated in subsequent conferences of State Agriculture Ministers' conferences. (2) Demand from States due to inadequate resources and lack of suitable personnel. (3) Some centres are on regional basis. (4) On several occasions States request for assistance in combating pests.	
199	*The State Governments should examine both types of soil conservation schemes, viz., (i) Bombay type by departmental agency, and (ii) U.P. type worked on self-help basis A judicious combination of good points of both types might produce better-results.*					Not circulated as a draft Recommendation.
200	District Agricultural Officer should institute short courses of training Gram Sewaks to give them a fair knowledge	Do	1. Andhra Pradesh. 2. Assam. 3. Bihar.			**Mysore* : The District Agricultural Officer may not be capable of imparting such training by *himself.* He can

	about the use of implements.		4. Bombay. 5. Kerala. 6. M. P. 7. Madras. 8. Mysore.* 9. Orissa. 10. Punjab. 11. Rajasthan. 12. U. P. 13. W. Bengal and 14. Central Govt. (Ministry of Food and Agriculture).			only organise the course and get suitable men from Agricultural Colleges to train the workers.
201	One or more workshops may be started for the repair and local manufacture of implements, to be later on made over to cooperatives.	Do	1. Andhra Pradesh. 2. Bihar. 3. Bombay* 4. Kerala. 5. M. P. 6. Madras. 7. Mysore† 8. Orissa. 9. Rajasthan. 10. U. P.‡ 11. W. Bengal and 12. Central Govt. (Ministry of Food & Agriculture).	1. Punjab .	1. It will be too costly. Right type of trainees will not be available and we could not get such a person in PEPSU.	*Assam* : Government feels that it is not applicable in the State. **Bombay* : Facilities already exist at Extension Training Centres and peripatetic parties organised by the Village Industries Department. ** *Madhya Pradesh:* Extra funds should be provided by Central Government. † *Mysore* : Not possible under present financial allotment of the block. ‡ *Uttar Pradesh* : Implementation will depend on the availability of funds and trained personnel.
202	Advice should be made available to the farmers about the use, availability and price etc. of pumping sets and other such appliances.	Do	1. Andhra Pradesh. 2. Assam. 3. Bihar. 4. Bombay.			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			5. Kerala. 6. M. P. 7. Madras. 8. Mysore. 9. Orissa. 10. Punjab. 11. Rajasthan. 12. U. P. 13. West Bengal. and 14. Central Govt. (Ministry of Food and Agriculture).			
203	Panchayats and cooperatives should be encouraged to purchase and store implements for sale and hire.	J. & K.	1. Andhra Pradesh. 2. Assam. 3. Bihar. 4. Bombay. 5. Kerala. 6. M. P. 7. Madras. 8. Mysore. 9. Orissa. 10. Punjab. 11. Rajasthan. 12. U. P.* 13. W. Bengal and 14. Central Govt. (Ministry of Food and Agriculture).			**Uttar Pradesh* : Private parties may also be advanced loans to purchase and stock costly implements for giving them on hire to cultivators.

204	Rapid and effective legislation is needed for prevention of fragmention, consolidation and fixation of ceiling of holdings and prevention of cultivable land lying fallow.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh. 2. Assam. 3. Bihar. 4. Bombay 5. Kerala. 6. M. P. 7. Madras. 8. Mysore. 9. Orissa. 10. Punjab. 11. Rajasthan. 12. U. P. 13. W. Bengal and 14. Central Govt. (Ministry of Food and Agriculture).	
205	Extension Officers and Gram Sewaks should be used for creating the right atmosphere for successful implementation of land reforms.			Not circulated as draft Recommendation.
206	Further efforts are necessary to bring the production of fruits and vegetables to 6 oz. *per capita*.			Do.
207	Current methods of fruit preservation have to be simplified and made cheaper.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh. 2. Assam. 3. Bihar. 4. Bombay. 5. Kerala. 6. M. P.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			7. Madras. 8. Mysore. 9. Orissa. 10. Punjab. 11. Rajasthan. 12. U.P. 13. W. Bengal and 14. Central Government (Ministry of Food & Agriculture).		U.P.	
208	Greater attention needs to be given to starting nurseries in each block.	J. & K.	1. Andhra Pradesh. 2. Assam. 3. Bihar 4. Bombay. 5. Kerala. 6. M.P. 7. Madras. 8. Mysore. 9. Orissa. 10. Punjab. 11. Rajasthan. 12. U.P. 13. W. Bengal and 14. Central Government (Ministry of Food & Agriculture).			

209	For increasing the output of fruits and vegetables, efforts are necessary for the timely and adequate supply of seeds, seedlings and manures, demostrations and encouragement of kitchen gardenings.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh. 2. Assam. 3. Bihar. 4. Bombay. 5. Kerala. 6. M.P. 7. Madras. 8. Mysore 9. Orissa. 10. Punjab. 11. Rajasthan. 12. U.P. 13. W. Bengal and 14. Central Govt (Ministry of Food and Agriculture).	
210	Village panchayats should be encouraged to undertake concerted drives for growing fuel and timber trees.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh. 2. Assam. 3. Bihar. 4. Bombay. 5. Kerala. 6. M.P.* 7. Madras. 8. Mysore. 9. Orissa. 10. Punjab. 11. Rajasthan 12. U.P. 13 W. Bengal and 14. Central Govt. (Ministry of Food & Agriculture).	*M. P. : Subsidies should be granted for fencing etc.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
211	Agriculture research stations should explore the possibilities of growing slightly early maturing varieties of paddy to guard against the failure of drought.					Not circulated as a draft Recommendation.
212	Zonal research stations should be started and linked up horizontally and vertically for maintaining effective contact.	J. & K.	1. Andhra Pradesh. 2. Assam. 3. Bihar. 4. Bombay. 5. Kerala. 6. M.P. 7. Madras. 8. Mysore. 9. Orissa. 10. Punjab. 11. Rajasthan. 12. U.P. 13. W. Bengal and 14. Central Govt (Ministry of Food & Agriculture).			
213	Research Officers should maintain close contact with the farmers and the Extension Officers in the field.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh. 2. Assam.			**Mysore* : Extension Specialist of the block would perform the function by working as a link between actual research worker and the Gram Sewak.

			3. Bihar. 4. Bombay. 5. Kerala. 6. M.P. 7. Madras. 8. Mysore*. 9. Orissa. 10. Punjab. 11. Rajasthan. 12. U.P. 13. W. Bengal and 14. Central Government (Ministry of Food & Agriculture).			
214	Associations of progressive farmers conforming to certain prescribed standards of agriculture should be encouraged, where necessary with financial aid, for carrying out the experiments themselves and spreading their results to others.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh. 2. Assam. 3. Bihar. 4. Bombay. 5. Kerala. 6. M. P. 7. Madras. 8. Mysore. 9. Orissa. 10. Punjab. 11. Rajasthan*. 12. U. P. 13. W. Bengal and 14. Central Government (Ministry of Food & Agriculture).			*Rajasthan : The Gram Sewak should maintain close contact at least with one farmer who may be known as a farmer friend in each village and be persuaded to try all improved methods of agriculture.
215	Vigyan Mandirs should be located in the blocks as near to the district headquarters as possible.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh. 2. Assam*. 3. Bombay.	1. Bihar	1. The proposal is in an experimental stage and may be considered	*Assam : It is for Education Department to take it up.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			4. Kerala. 5. M. P. 6. Mysore. 7. Orissa**. 8. Punjab. 9. Rajasthan 10. U. P. 11. W. Bengal and 12. Central Government (Ministry of Food & Agriculture).	2. Madras .	after present Plan period. 2. There seems to be no real necessity to open Vigyan Mandirs in each district as they will be expensive and in the long run may dwindle away into decrepit museums, if villagers are not able to supply enough work to them.	***Orissa*: Subject to finance being made available by Govt. of India.
216	*In case of new irrigation works, experimental farms to evolve suitable cropping patterns should be integral part of the project.*	1. J. & K. 2. Kerala.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam. 3. Bihar. 4. Bombay. 5. M. P 6. Madras. 7. Mysore. 8. Orissa. 9. Punjab. 10. Rajasthan. 11. W. Bengal and 12. Central Government (Ministry of Food & Agriculture).	U. P. .	The existing experimental farms would be able to supply the information.	
217	Rates for the supply of electricity for irrigation works should not	1. Bombay 2. J. & K.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam*.	...	...	**Assam*: Under consideration.

	exceed the rates for in industrial purposes.	3. Kerala.	3. Bihar. 4. M. P. † 5. Madras. 6. Mysore** 7. Orissa @ 8. Punjab. 9. Rajasthan. 10. U. P.‡ 11. W. Bengal and 12. Central Government (Ministry of Food & Agriculture).			***Mysore* : This is already the position in greater part of the State. @*Orissa* : It requires further examination. † *M. P.*: It requires further examination. ‡*U. P.*: Electricity rates are already much cheaper. §*West Bengal* : This question requires further examination from financial point of view.
218	The responsibility for maintenance of minor irrigation works should be placed on the panchayat samiti or the village panchayat according to the size of the work and cost of maintenance.	1. J. & K. 2. Kerala.	1. Bihar 2. Bombay 3. M. P.* 4. Mysore** 5. Punjab@ 6. Rajasthan†† 7. U. P. and 8. Central Government (Ministry of Food and Agriculture) @	1. Andhra Pradesh.	1. Panchayats may neglect proper maintenance with impunity. (2) The nature and extent of repairs can only be decided by P. W. D. (3) Panchayats have to be vested with powers of distraint, otherwise recoveries cannot effectively be made. The situation bristles with difficulties and will result in the irrigation sources not being maintained properly.	**M. P.* : This can be implemented only if sufficient funds are made available to village panchayats and panchayat samitis. ***Mysore* : Beginning should be made with small works, say, those serving an area of 25—50 acres. @*Punjab* : Cooperatives should be preferred to Panchayats. ††*Rajasthan* : Tanks upto 50 acres only to be transferred to panchayats.
				2. Assam	2. Reasons not stated.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				3. Madras	3. Panchayats do not have sufficient experience at present.	@*Ministry of Food and Agriculture*: The maintenance of minor irrigation works for more than 50 acres capacity should be the responsibility of the Government Department which is better organised and staffed with adequate technical hands.
				4. Orissa	4. It should be a State responsibility and it should not be scheduled.	
				5. West Bengal.	5. Reasons not stated.	
219	*Water rates for the second crop should be reduced to encourage double cropping.*					Not circulated as draft Recommendation.
220	*Castration and inoculation should be includedi n the duties of Gram Sewaks, as trained stockmen are not available in adequate numbers.*	J. & K.	1. Andhra Pradesh* 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Kerala† 5. M. P. 6. Mysore 7. Orissa 8. Punjab 9. Rajasthan 10. U. P. 11. W. Bengal ** and 12. Central Govt. (Ministry of Food and Agriculture).	1. Bombay 2. Madras	1. Reasons not stated. 2. Inoculation work in our opinion should be attended to by experts only.	**Andhra Pradesh* : Agreed provided Gram Sewak is given 3 months' additional training and certified by the district veterinary officer. †*Kerala* : Inoculation should be done by experts only. ***West Bengal* : Inoculation should be done by experts only.

221	Greater stress has to be given to meet the shortage of approved bulls and their proper maintenance, opening and popularisation of artificial insemination centres, solution of problems of fodder and that of useless and infirm cattle.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh. 2. Assam. 3. Bihar. 4. Bombay. 5. Kerala. 6. M. P. 7. Madras. 8. Mysore. 9. Orissa. 10. Punjab. 11. Rajasthan. 12. U. P. 13. W. Bengal and 14. Central Govt. (Ministry of Food & Agriculture).
222	Improvement of grasslands should be given greater attention.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh. 2. Assam. 3. Bihar. 4. Bombay. 5. Kerala. 6. M. P. 7. Madras. 8. Mysore. 9. Orissa 10. Punjab. 11. Rajasthan. 12. U. P. 13. W. Bengal and 14. Cetral Govt. (Ministry of Food & Agriculture).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
223	More concerted efforts should be made to encourage farmers to raise green fodder crops and for popularisation of silage-making.	J. & K.	1. Andhra Pradesh*. 2. Assam. 3. Bihar. 4. Bombay. 5. Kerala. 6. M. P. 7. Madras. 8. Mysore. 9. Orissa. 10. Punjab. 11. Rajasthan. 12. U. P. 13. W. Bengal and 14. Central Govt. (Ministry of Food & Agriculture).			**Andhra Pradesh* : Subject to the condition that some subsidy is to be given to small cultivators.
224	*Greater attention has to be paid to the improvement of goat and sheep breeding and wool rearing.*	*Do.*	1. Andhra Pradesh. 2. Assam. 3. Bihar. 4. Bombay. 5. Kerala. 6. M. P. 7. Madras. 8. Mysore. 9. Orissa. 10. Punjab. 11. Rajasthan. 12. U. P. 13. W. Bengal and 14. Central Govt. (Ministry of Food & Agriculture).			

225	Efforts at sheep breeding have been confined to certain regions only. They could equally be extended to other areas and intensified for improving the quality and yield of wool and mutton.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh. 2. Assam. 3. Bihar. 4. Bombay. 5. Kerala. 6. M. P. 7. Madras. 8. Mysore. 9. Orissa. 10. Punjab. 11. Rajasthan. 12. U. P. 13. W. Bengal and 14. Central Govt. (Ministry. of Food & Agriculture).			
226	Milk co-operative societies have to be organised on proper lines in the vicinity of towns and cities.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh.* 2. Assam. 3. Bihar. 4. Bombay. 5. Kerala. 6. M. P. 7. Madras. 8. Mysore† 9. Orissa. 10. Punjab. 11. Rajasthan. 12. U. P.‡ 13. W. Bengal @ and 14. Central Govt (Ministry of Food & Agriculture).			*Andhra Pradesh* : Govt. should subsidise at the initial stages and give all assistance (technical) for them. †*Mysore* : Would be further examined. ‡*U. P* : Some funds from the Centre for subsidising these would be necessary. @*W. Bengal*: Although acceptable but further careful examination would be necessary.
227	Intensive schemes should be undertaken for the rehabilitation of cattle breeding communities on cooperative lines	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh.* 2. Assam@ 3. Bihar 4. Bombay‡ 5. Kerala	U.P.	It is difficult to organise this. The matter requires careful and detailed study.	*Andhra Pradesh*: May be experimented at one or two districts. @*Assam* : Not applicable.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			6. M.P. 7. Madras 8. Mysore 9. Orissa** 10. Punjab 11. Rajasthan 12. W. Bengal and 13 Central Govt. (Ministry of Food & Agriculture).			‡*Bombay* : The cost will be fairly heavy. ***Orissa* : Not applicable.
228	Poultry keeping has to be intensified through youth clubs, financial assistance to Harijans, backward classes etc., replacement of Indigenous by exotic cocks and giving proper technical guidance.	J. & K.	1. Andhra Pradesh.* 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay† 5. Kerala 6. M.P. 7. Madras 8. Mysore 9. Orissa** 10. Punjab 11. Rajasthan 12. U.P. 13. W. Bengal@ and 14. Central Govt. (Ministry of Food & Agriculture).			**Andhra Pradesh* : Distribution of exotic cocks should be at subsidised rates. †*Bombay*: Cost will be fairly heavy. @*West Bengal* : Amount of loan will have to be limited to the ceiling fixed by State Government.
229	Greater technical guidance is needed for improving the breed of pigs.					Not circulated as draft Recommendation.

230 *Fisheries* should receive larger financial allotments and greater administrative attention.	Do.

SECTION 12 : COOPERATION

(The views of Mysore Government only are preliminary, while those of the rest are final.)

Sl. No.	Summary of Recommendations	Govts. whose comments are not available	Govts. which have accepted	Govts. which have not accepted	Views of those in column No. 5	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
231	A multi-purpose cooperative society for a village or a group of villages working in close association with local panchayat or panchayats, as against societies for different lines of activity, remains the only correct course to be followed.	J. & K.	1. Andhra Pradesh* 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. Kerala 6. M. P. ** 7. Madras 8. Mysore 9. Orissa 10. Punjab 11. Rajasthan 12. U.P. 13. W. Bengal and 14. Central Govt. (Ministry of Food and Agriculture).			* *Andhra Pradesh* : Provided the activities are carried on, on indent system and do not involve regular trade. ** *M.P.* : It requires further consideration.
232	Training of cooperative personnel should be so oriented that cooperation is understood not	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam		–	**Bombay* : It is presumed that requisite finance will be made available by the Political and

	as an instrument for securing cheap credit but as a means of community development.		3. Bihar 4. Bombay* 5. Kerala 6. M. P. 7. Madras 8. Mysore 9. Orissa 10. Punjab 11. Rajasthan 12. U.P.** 13. W. Bengal and 14. Central Govt. (Ministry of Food and Agriculture).			Services Department from the Project Funds. ** *U.P.* : Due to financial difficulties, it has not been possible to undertake an ambitious programme.
233	The criteria and qualifying conditions for obtaining funds from the Reserve Bank of India should be laid down in precise terms so that the cooperative societies in the blocks can take maximum advantage of the loan facility of Rs. 3 lakhs provided in N.E.S. budget.	Do.	Do.			
234	Commission charged by Apex Banks varies between ½ and 1½ percent. The additional rate of interest charged by central banks from primary cooperatives is even higher. This results in the ultimate borrower having to pay a rate of interest exceeding even 6¼% for which there is no justification. Immediate remedial measures are called for.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Bihar 3. Bombay‡ 4. Kerala 5. M.P. @ 6. Mysore 7. Orissa* 8. Punjab 9. Rajasthan** 10. U.P. and	1. Assam	1. The minimum rate of interest charged to the ultimate borrowers depends upon the rate of interest at which loan is available at the source *i.e.* (Reserve Bank) and the minimum margin of interest to be allowed to intermediary societies.	**Orissa*: Agreed subject to further examination. ***Rajasthan*: Interest on taccavi and other loans advanced by the Govt. should be brought at par with the cooperative loans. ‡*Bombay*: Under examination. @*M.P.*: It requires detailed examination in consultation with Cooperative Bank & Mortgage Bank.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			11. Central Govt. (Ministry of Food and Agriculture)†	2. W. Bengal 3. Madras	2. Reasons not stated. 3. The Govt. may have to give guarantees to financing bank against loss arising out of lendings.	†*Ministry of Food and Agriculture*: It is the objective of the cooperatives to reduce the rate to 6¼%. However, too much emphasis on reduction of rate is not desirable. Prompt action and simplification of procedures are more important.
235	*Credit at a rate of interest of 3½% should be made available to genuine artisans.*					Not circulated as draft Recommendation.
236	*Also in areas where there are no cooperatives, State Governments should arrange for credit to farmers at rate of interest not exceeding 6¼%.*					Do.
237	*Loan to farmer should be available just at the time he needs it and its repayment should be so timed as to enable him to make repayment from the proceeds of the crops.*					Do.
238	Credit-worthiness of the borrower should give place to credit-worthiness of purpose in advancing loans in the field of rural cooperative credit.	J. & K.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam* 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. Kerala‡			**Assam*: Govt. should be prepared to subsidise losses against failure of repayments. ‡*Kerala*: Besides credit-worthiness of purpose, security of crop in the case of productive loan together with personal surety is absolutely necessary to protect the interest of depositors. ***U.P.* Provided adequate security is furnished to the satis-

			6. M.P. 7. Madras 8. Mysore 9. Orissa 10. Punjab 11. Rajasthan 12. U.P. ** 13. W. Bengal and 14. Central Govt. (Ministry of Food and Agriculture.†)	faction of the society and the financing agency. †*Ministry of Food and Agriculture*: To meet the losses incurred in this manner special emergency funds may be created by the societies.
239	Some of the features of the scheme of rural credit in Phillipines such as capitalization through insurance fees and credit loans for production and improvement and also at such occasions as birth etc. deserve to be studied and adopted by State Governments.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam, 3. Bihar 4. Bombay§ 5. Kerala 6. M.P. 7. Madras‡ 8. Mysore* 9. Orissa** 10. Punjab† 11. Rajasthan 12. U. P.@ 13. W. Bengal and 14 Central Govt. (Ministry of Food and Agriculture)	§*Bombay* : The cultivators who take adequate credit should sell their produce on cooperative basis and such proceeds should be applied to the recovery of loans due. ‡*Madras*: As regards capitalisation through insurance fees recovered for guarantee against losses, the Govt. feel that the utilisation of insurance fee to wipe out losses may not work, specially when the benefit of cooperative credit is extended gradually to economically backward people. **Mysore* : Subject to certain conditions. ***Orissa* : Suggestion for capitalization through insurance fees may not function well. Instead guarantee insurance may be extended to agriculture credit cooperatives.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						†*Punjab*: Capitalization through insurance fees smacks of an element of compulsion. There is no need for it as the persons concerned would already be members of credit cooperatives and will be holding some shares. @*U. P.*: But repaying capacity, however liberally calculated, will have to be taken into consideration at the time of advancing loans.
240	The entire rural credit at present disbursed through several agencies apart from the money lenders, should be progressively canalised through the agencies of cooperatives to avoid duplication and differing interest rates and also to rationalise credit facilities.	J. & K.	1. Andhra Pradesh* 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. Kerala 6. M.P. 7. Mysore 8. Orissa† 9. Punjab@ 10. Rajasthan 11. U.P. 12. W. Bengal ** and 13. Central Govt. (Ministry of Food and Agriculture‡)	Madras	Certain risks are involved in this.	**Andhra Pradesh*: Implementation should be gradual. ***West Bengal*: Except loans intended for relief of distress or such other emergencies. †*Orissa*: Canalisation of loan to artisans through cooperatives is not practicable, because there are no concentrations of artisans to permit formation of cooperative society. @*Punjab*: Except taccavi loans which should continue to be disbursed as here-to-fore. ‡*Ministry of Food and Agriculture*: In actual practice, however, the taccavi loans will continue to be advanced for the rest five or ten years as in many areas, the cooperatives are not yet in a position to shoulder the responsibility.

241	*The entire training programme should be oriented to the elimination of official control from the field of cooperation.*	Do.	Do. and Madras			
242	Cooperative farming must first pass successfully through the experimental stage and so, to begin with, one co-operative farm may be organised in each district in a selected community development block.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihir 4. Bombay 5. Kerala 6. M.P. 7. Madras 8. Mysore 9. Orissa 10. Punjab 11. Rajasthan 12. U.P. 13. W. Bengal	Central Govt. (Ministry of Food and Agriculture)	Inspite of considerable diversity of opinion, there is a general consciousness that Cooperative farming is the only remedy for increasing production of small cultivators and in this context, the recommendation of the Committee is not likely to be helpful in launching the programme for which some climate is being created. The recommendation is not in conformity with the policy laid down by the Planning Commission.	
243	Students Cooperative societies for the supply of stationery and text books should be organised in high schools.					Not circulated as dreft Recommendation.

SECTION 13 : RURAL INDUSTRIES

(The views of the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Bombay and West Bengal are preliminary, while those of the rest are final).

Sl. No.	Summary of Recommendations	Govts. whose comments are not available	Govts. which have accepted	Govts. which have not accepted	Views of those in column No. 5	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
244(a)	The present approach to the problem, *viz.* persons passing out of training centres not taking up professions to which they have been trained, has to be revised radically.					Not circulated as a draft Recommendation.
(b)	For the furtherance of cottage industries programme steps as suggested in para 13·2 have to be taken.	1. J. & K. 2. Madras. 3. Mysore.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. M. P. 6. Orissa 7. Punjab 8. Rajasthan* 9. U. P. 10. W. Bengal and 11. Central Govt. (Ministry of Commerce & Industry).			*Kerala*: Steps suggested have been discussed in subsequent recommendations. No separate remarks are called for. **Rajasthan*: The small scale industries as defined will have no future in the rural areas. These will perforce concentrate in fairly big towns where various economies such as availability of market, power and indigenous skill exist. These should be beyond the purview of the C. D. projects or NES programme.

245	**Planned coordination in the working of cottage, village and small scale industries is needed so that they do not cut at and pull down each other.**	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam* 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. Kerala 6. M. P.** 7. Orissa 8. Punjab 9. U. P. and 10. Central Govt. (Ministry of Commerce & Industry).	1. Rajasthan 2. W. Bengal	1. For reasons given in col. 7 of Rec. No. 244. 2. The classification does not appear to be happy. Some of the suggestions, particularly those relating to demarcation of spheres of production, seem to be unworkable.	**Assam*: There has been some overlapping between cottage, village and small scale industries. It will be difficult to distinguish between cottage and village industries. It is therefore, better if specific industries as listed by the Khadi Commission* are treated as village industries to be dealt with by the Khadi Commission, while the rest as cottage industries to be dealt with by the Industries Deptt. ***M.P.*: Notwithstanding the economic soundness of the proposal and consequently the willingness to implement the recommendations, there are several practical difficulties, legal, administrative and economic, which would necessitate caution.
2 6	**An effective programme of collaboration and coordination among various All India Boards should be worked out by pooling funds, personnel, agencies of supervision and inspection to avoid waste and inefficiency.**	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. Kerala 6. M. P. 7. Orissa 8. Punjab 9. Rajasthan 10. U. P. 11. W. Bengal and 12. Central Govt.			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			(Ministry of Commerce and Industry).			
247	The Govt. should set up pilot schemes in specific industries to demonstrate their economic soundness and technical feasibility.	1. J. & K. 2. Madras 3. Mysore	1. Andhra Pradesh† 2. Assam‡ 3. Kerala. 4. M. P. 5. Orissa 6. Rajasthan* 7. U. P. and 8. Central Govt. (Ministry of Commerce and Industry).	1. Bihar .	1. Govt. has neither the skill nor the resources to run these pilot schemes. Enterprising individuals or cooperatives should be assisted and encouraged for this purpose.	†*Andhra Pradesh*: New industries should be taken up after reviving and resuscitating existing industries. ‡ *Assam*: In selecting the pilot schemes stress on production should be given equally with the stress on the employment of labour.
				2. Bombay	2. Instead of Govt. itself running such pilot schemes, it should render help to the cooperatives or other such organisations.	**Rajasthan* : The criteria suggested have to be rigidly applied. No industry should be taken till it passes the rigours of these tests without any sentimental consideration.
				3. Punjab.	3. Pilot schemes should be run by statutory cooperative bodies or registered institutions because experience has shown that schemes run under the existing rules do not bring forth successful results.	
				4. West Bengal	4. Reasons not stated.	

248	After making an allowance for reasonable subsidy, the cost of the product of the industry should not be more than the market price.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam£ 3. Bihar. 4. Bombay 5. Kerala 6. M. P. 7. Orissa 8. Punjab££ 9. Rajasthan 10. U. P. 11. W. Bengal and 12. Central Govt. (Ministry of Commerce and Industry)£££			£*Assam*: Subsidy should be given only to those industries which are expected to become self-paying after some time. ££*Punjab* : Subsidy should be made available for meeting extra transport charges of raw materials and finished goods. £££*Ministry of Commerce and Industry*: Suggestion not practicable in the case of a few village industries like Khadi.
249	A number of peripatetic training centres should be opened in rural areas.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh* 2. Assam** 3. Bombay 4. Kerala † 5. M. P. 6. Orissa 7. Punjab 8. U. P. ‡ 9. W. Bengal and 10. Central Govt. (Ministry of Commerce and Industry.)	1. Bihar 2. Rajasthan	1. The period of two to three weeks is too short and not likely to be of much value unless it is to be of a very limited improvement and the artisans are technically fairly qualified. 2. The experience of peritatetic training team has not been happy. Even if village artisan evinces proper interest in the training, he is helpless to make any improvement because he does not possess the tools and machinery which the team is out to demonstrate. There should, therefore,	**Andhra Pradesh*: Substantial work can be done only through permanent institutions who can also demonstrate the economics of production also. ***Assam*: Mobile vans carrying improved tools and equipment will be helpful for demonstration purposes. †*Kerala*: It will also be helpful if improved tools and equipments are made available to the village artisans on the instalment system. ‡*U. P*: The training period should be fixed with regard to the nature of a particular craft.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					be follow-up programme and facilities offered to such artisans who evince interest to purchase the tools and machinery on easy hire purchase term. The duration of training of 15 days also is far too small. The question of giving some allowance during the training period also needs consideration.	
250	Quality control along with provision of credit and marketing facilities and introduction of modern designs is necessary for bringing about considerable expansion of the market.	1. J. & K. 2. Madras. 3. Mysore.	1. Andhra Pradesh* 2. Assam@ 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. Kerala 6. M. P. 7. Orissa 8. Punjab ‡ 9. Rajasthan 10. U. P.† 11. W. Bengal †† and 12. Central Govt. (Ministry of Commerce and Industry.). **			**Andhra Pradesh*: Proper packing and transport facilities and the nature of demand should also be given due attention. @*Assam.* : Where cooperatives have not developed sufficiently, Govt. should open emporia for the purpose. ‡*Punjab.* : Subject to the condition that some statutory hold is enforced to restrict the production of quality goods. †U. P. : Should not be made applicable in all cases but

						tried wherever cooperatives exist. ††W. Bengal : Direct responsibility of marketing by Govt. does not seem practicable. ** Min. of C. I. : Different Cooperative Societies for various groups of village industries are suggested. The minimum of two distinct groups, one for food processing industries and another for hand-spun and hand-woven textiles appear to be necessary.
251	There should be technical advisers for each of the rural industries in a district or a part of it or a number of them, depending upon the intensity and the area of the spread of a particular industry.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh * 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. Kerala 6. M. P. 7. Orissa 8. Punjab 9. Rajasthan 10. U. P. 11. W. Bengal and 12. Central Government (Ministry of Commerce and Industry).			*Andhra Pradesh: Experts should be at the State-level as well as at integrated training-cum production centres. A few extension service centres may also be established.
252	Guilds or associations of the prominent artisans should be organised in each block.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh* 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay@ 5. Kerala	W. Bengal	Reasons not stated.	*Andhra Pradesh: To ensure that artisans take up to the new methods, the leaders of the profession should be encouraged to experiment upon new methods.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			6. M. P. 7. Orissa 8. Punjab 9. Rajasthan 10. U. P. and 11. Central Government (Ministry of Commerce and Industry).			@*Bombay* : Improvement to be made need not be restricted to only suggestions to be made by artisans, though their views could always be sought for and given due importance.
253	A training-*cum*-production centre, after it has been in existence for some time, should be made over to a local cooperative of artisans.					Not circulated as draft Recommendation.
254	Cooperatives organised to assist artisans in the matter of purchase of raw materials, supply of finance, etc, should also be an integrated part of the general cooperative structure and affiliated to the district cooperative bank or other institutions.	1. J. & K. 2. Madras 3. Mysore	1. Assam* 2. Bihar 3. Bombay 4. Kerala 5. M. P. 6. Orissa@ 7. Punjab 8. Rajasthan 9. W. Bengal and 10. Central Govt. (Ministry of Commerce and Industry).	Andhra Pradesh.	It is not desirable that the work of registration, supervision, and audit of industrial coops should rest with the same authority which handles other cooperatives. It is essential that the control and supervision of industrial cooperatives should be transferred from the Cooperative Department to the Industries Department.	**Assam* : State Govt. should start emporia for the present till suitable cooperatives are organised. @*Orissa* : In the absence of Cooperatives, Industries Department should provide these facilities. *U. P.* : Under consideration of State Govt.

(The views of Mysore Government are preliminary, while those of the rest are final)

Sl. No.	Summary of Recommendations	Govts. whose comments are not available	Govts. which have accepted	Govts. which have not accepted	Views of those in column 5	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
255	The Medical and Public Health Departments should be combined under a single head at the State, regional and district levels in those States where such integration has not yet taken place.	1. J. & K. 2. Central Govt. (Ministry of Health).	1. Andhra Pradesh* 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. Kerala 6. M. P. 7. Madras 8. Mysore** 9. Orissa† 10. Punjab 11. Rajasthan 12. U. P. 13. W. Bengal			**Andhra Pradesh* : Each State to decide its own methods of running Medical and Public Health Deptt. Integration may be tried at taluk level to start with. ***Mysore* : May be experimented in one district and if successful, it can be extended. †*Orissa* : To be examined further.
256	The traditional but limited skill of the indigenous dais should be put to better use by inducing or compelling them to undergo a brief training.	J. & K.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay	Kerala.	The training given to dais will not give satisfactory results to suit our standards.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			5. M. P. 6. Madras 7. Mysore 8. Orissa 9. Punjab 10. Rajasthan 11. U. P. 12. W. Bengal and 13. Central Govt. (Ministry of Health).			
257	The training programme of lady health visitors should include the technique of family planning as an item of study.					Not circulated as draft Recommendation.
258	The output of the institutions for training lady health visitors should be increased.					Do.
	All States should ensure that the seats allotted to them in the training centres at Najafgarh, Singur and Poonamallee are always filled by their candidates.	1. J. & K. 2. Central Govt. (Ministry of Health)	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. Kerala* 6. M. P. 7. Madras 8. Mysore 9. Orissa			**Kerala* : Doctors cannot be sent for each course due to paucity of funds.

			10. Punjab** 11. Rajasthan 12. U. P. 13. W. Bengal		**Punjab* : Provided fee of Rs. 100 is waived off.
260	The syllabus and the standard of training in all the three institutions must be the same.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Bihar 3. Kerala 4. Madras 5. Orissa 6. Punjab 7. Rajasthan 8. U. P. 9. W. Bengal		*Mysore, Assam, Madhya Pradesh* and *Bombay* : Not applicable.
261	Persons who have received orientation training at these centres should be posted to the development blocks.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bombay 4. Kerala 5. M. P. 6. Madras 7. Mysore 8. Orissa 9. Punjab* 10. Rajasthan 11. W. Bengal	1. Bihar. 2. Uttar Pradesh.	1. While they might remain in a block at least for 3 years it should not be made compulsory for Medical Officers to stay in the block throughout their service period. 2. Provision that they should under no circumstances be posted to the urban dispensaries might make recruitment extremely difficult. *Punjab : Agreed subject to his right of promotion to higher jobs.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
262	The State Governments should examine the possibilities to train the staff employed in Health Centres for specialised services relating to malaria, filaria, tuberculosis, leprosy and venereal diseases.	1. J. & K. 2. Central Govt. (Ministry of Health)	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. Kerala* 6. M.P. 7. Madras 8. Mysore 9. Orissa** 10. Punjab 11. Rajasthan 12. U. P.*** 13. W. Bengal			**Kerala* : These diseases cannot be located and hence cannot be entrusted to NES staff. Special staff on an all State-wise basis can also be entrusted to attend to these diseases. ***Orissa* : Subject to the availability of adequate funds and an increase in the staff of Primary Health Centres. ****U. P.* : There may be certain administrative difficulties in integrating these services.
263	Certain tried and proved indigenous remedies for common ailments handed down by way of family tradition should be collected, examined and their knowledge made widely known.	Do.	1. Assam 2. Bihar 3. Bombay 4. Kerala 5. Madras 6. Orissa 7. Punjab 8. U. P.* 9. W. Bengal	Mysore	This Department does not know the efficacy of Ayurvedic medicines.	*Andhra* : Village Health Committee to take up this issue. *M. P.* : Will require further examination. **U. P.* : Such survey should be conducted through the agency of Deputy Director (Ayurvedic) who is specialised in this subject.
264	Improvement of the existing houses in rural areas by increasing ventilation and by making them more liberal should be effected.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. Kerala 6. M. P. 7. Madras			

			8. Mysore 9. Orissa 10. Punjab 11. Rajasthan 12. U. P. 13. W. Bengal	
265	Community cattle sheds should be built so that cattle are segregated from the living population and kept outside or on the border of the village.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. Kerala 6. M. P. 7. Madras 8. Mysore 9. Orissa* 10. Rajasthan 11. U. P. 12. W. Bengal	*Punjab.* : Not applicable. **Orissa.* : Not practicable except in tribal areas.

Section 15 : Primary Education

(The views of the Government of Bihar, West Bengal, Andhra, Bombay and the Ministry of Education are preliminary, while those of the rest are final)

Sl. No.	Summary of Recommendations	Govts. whose comments are not available	Govts. which have accepted	Govts. which have not accepted	Views of those in column No. 5	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
266	Provision for primary education in C. D./N. E. S. schemes should be used to supplement allotments of the states to strengthen existing schools except in educationally backward areas.	1. J. & K. 2. Kerala. 3. Madras 4. Mysore.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. M. P. 6. Orissa 7. Punjab 8. Rajasthan 9. U. P. 10. W. Bengal and 11. Central Govt. (Ministry of Education).			
267	The unit of educational administraion should be identical with the block.	1. J. & K. 2. Kerala. 3. Madras. 4. Mysore.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. M. P. 6. Orissa 7. Punjab 8. Rajasthan			

			9. U. P. 10. W. Bengal and 11. Central Govt. (Ministry of Education)			
268	Each block should have an Education Sub-Committee of Block Advisory Committee and later of panchayat samiti responsible for the maintenance and working of schools.	Do	1. Andhra Pradesh. 2. Assam* 3. Bihar.@ 4. M. P. 5. Orissa.† 6. Punjab. 7. Rajasthan. 8. W. Bengal 9. U. P ‡ and 10. Central Govt. (Ministry of Education)			**Assam* : Provided formation of panchayats is agreed upon. @*Bihar*: To the extent that it does not conflict with the functions of the Statutory district Planning Committee. †*Orissa* : For primary schools only. ‡*U. P.* : The recommendation will have to wait consideration until the panchayat samiti is constituted. It is felt, however, that it may not be possible initially to entrust the suggested functions to it.
269	At least blocks should be provided with necessary funds and trained personnel to achieve the immediate goal of introducing free and compulsory primary education.	Do	1. Andhra Pradesh. 2. Assam. 3. Bihar.* 4. Bombay.† 5. Punjab. 6. Rajasthan. 7. U. P.‡ 8. W. Bengal and 9. Central Govt. (Ministry of Education**.)	1. M. P.	1. Considering the educational backwardness of this state it would not be practicable to have free and compulsory education during the current plan period in all C. D. Blocks. Hence free and compulsory primary education cannot be prescribed as a minimum target.	**Bihar* : Subject to financial provision being made available. †*Bombay* : Do. ‡*U. P.*: It will not be possible to introduce it immediately in all C. D. blocks. The possibility of introducing it in some of them will be examined. ***Ministry of Education* : This may not be possible in several community development areas.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				2. Orissa .	2. In Orissa, 30% of the children of the age group 6—11 attend school and any attempt for free and compulsory education in the block areas is likely to end in failure. A more reasonable target is to double the percentage of school going children in a particular area during the Second Five Year Plan period.	
270	*Residential accommodation for women teachers should be provided.*	1. J. & K. 2. Kerala. 3. Madras. 4. Mysore.	1. Andhra Pradesh. 2. Assam.* 3. Bihar. 4. Bombay† 5. M. P. 6. Orissa. 7. Punjab. 8. Rajasthan. 9. U. P.‡ 10. W. Bengal and 11. Central Govt. (Ministry of Education).			**Assam* : Subject to availability of finance. †*Bombay.* Do. ‡ *U. P.* : At present no funds are available from any source for this purpose and unless position in this regard changes, it will remain a pious recommendation.

271	Blocks where special stress is laid on social education would be the best for promulgating order regarding compulsory education.			Not circulated as a draft Recommendation
272	It should be the function of Gram Sewika and of Gram Sewak to pursuade people to send their children to schools in areas where primary education is not compulsory.	Do. .	1. Andhra Pradesh. 2. Assam. 3. Bihar. 4. Bombay. 5. M. P. 6. Orissa. 7. Punjab. 8. Rajasthan. 9. U. P. 10. W. Bengal and 11. Central Govt. (Ministry of Education).	
273	State Governments should clarify their policies in regard to opening of basic schools in rural and urban areas.			Not circulated as a draft Recommendations.
274	The State should endeavour to convince people that basic schools are superior type schools.			This recommendation was not numbered in the previous draft recommendation by us. No State has expressed any differing views on it.
275	Training staff and proper equipment should be provided in basic schools.	Do.	1. Andhra pradesh 2. Assam.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. M. P. 6. Orissa* 7. Punjab 8. Rajasthan 9. U. P. 10. W. Bengal and 11. Central Govt. (Ministry of Education)			*Orissa. : Public schools have already got trained men and equipment.
276	Two years' training course for basic teachers in States, where it is for one year only, is necessary.	1. J. & K. 2. Kerala 3. Madras 4. Mysore	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. M. P. 5. Orissa 6. Punjab 7. Rajasthan 8. U. P.* and 9. Central Govt. (Ministry of Education)	1. Bombay 2. W. Bengal	1. No reasons stated. 2. Do.	*U.P. It will however have to be examined whether it can be done with the available resources and without accentuating the shortage of trained teachers.

SECTION 16.—SOCIAL EDUCATION

(The views of the Govts. of Bihar, W. Bengal, Andhra, Bombay and the Min. of Education are preliminary, while those of the rest are final.)

Sl. No.	Summary of Recommendations	Govts. whose comments are not available	Govt. which have accepted	Govts. which have not accepted	Views of those in column No. 5	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
277	The aim of social education should be (*a*) to acquaint people of the meaning of citizenship and the way democracy functions, (*b*) to induce citizens to learn how to read and write, (*c*) to impart proper training for refinement of emotions and (*d*) to instil a spirit of toleration among citizens.	1. J. & K. 2. Kerala 3. Madras 4. Mysore	1. Andhra Pradesh* 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. M. P. 6. Orissa 7. Punjab 8. Rajasthan 9. U. P. 10. W. Bengal. and 11. Central Govt. (Ministry of Education)			**Andhra Pradesh* : (*a*) all these cannot be achieved with the present financial position; (*b*) too much emphasis should be avoided; (*c*) this has not been a success as it should have been because it has not been possible for workers to live upto it.
278	The services of S. E. O. should also be utilised in developing public opinion against existing social evils.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh. 2. Assam 3. Bihar* 4. Bombay 5. M.P. 6. Orissa 7. Punjab 8. Rajasthan			**Bihar*: S.E.Os. must be supplied with literature on these subjects and these social evils should be highlighted in as unobstrusive manner as possible, yet bringing these forcefully to the notice of the people concerned.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			9. U. P. 10. W. Bengal. and 11. Central Govt. (Ministry of Education.)			
279	Specialist staff at the district and state levels may be provided to render guidance to S.E.Os. and a separate section under the Joint Director of S.E. opened in the Department of Education.	1. J. & K. 2. Kerala 3. Madras 4. Mysore	1. Andhra Pradesh* 2. Bihar 3. Bombay 4. M. P. 5. Orissa** 6. Punjab 7. Rajasthan 8. U. P. 9. W. Bengal. and 10. Central Govt. (Ministry of Education.)	Assam	Not agreed as a Social Education Officer in Class I of Assam Education Service under D.P.I. has been put in charge of the department.	*Andhra Pradesh* : The recommendation that a separate section of the department of education may be opened under a joint director of social education is not accepted. *Orissa*: There should be separate officer for social education in Class I service.
280	The S.E.O. deserves to be assigned a definite position in the education department.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. M. P. 6. Punjab 7. Rajasthan 8. U. P.* and 9. W. Bengal and 10. Central Govt. (Ministry of Education.)	Orissa	At present it is not possible to assign S.E.Os. a cadre in the Education Department. The details are being examined.	*U.P.*: Acceptable in principle. But practical difficulties such as the basic qualification of S. E. O. shall have to be examined and solved. Implementation will be possible only by stages.

281	There should be close contact between S. E. O. and the Gram Sewaks who should take keen interest in all social education activities.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. M. P. 6. Orissa 7. Punjab 8. Rajasthan 9. U. P. 10. W. Bengal and 11. Central Govt. (Ministry of Education.)	
282	The teachers to be utilised in programmes of social educatioı should be given two months' training in methods of extension and principles of social education etc. Such teachers should be given monthly allowance for their work in this field.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh* 2. Assam 3. Bihar** 4. Bombay 5. M. P. 6. Orissa*** 7. Punjab 8. Rajasthan 9. U. P.**** 10. W. Bengal and 11. Central Govt. (Ministry of Education.)	**Andhra Pradesh* : Arrangements for deputation allowance and substitutes should be made. ***Bihar* : The village teachers may receive training preferably in a Janta College. But such trained teachers can be entrusted with S.E. work only if the centres are located at their headquarters. ****Orissa*: The training course should be adjusted keeping in view the vacations and local conditions. *****U.P.*: One month would be enough and that too funds permitting. As regards allowance, financial implications have to be examined.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
283	Village teachers may be utilised by S.E.Os. in their programme of work.	1. J. & K. 2. Kerala 3. Madras 4. Mysore	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. M. P. 6. Orissa* 7. Punjab 8. Rajasthan 9. U. P. 10. W. Bengal and 11. Central Govt. (Ministry of Education.)			**Orissa* : He should not be given more than two hours' work in a day beyond his school hours.
284	*Village leaders should be enlisted in the effort to impart social education.*	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. M. P. 6. Orissa 7. Punjab 8. Rajasthan 9. U. P. 10. W. Bengal and 11. Central Gov (Ministry of Education.)			
285	The S.E.O. should identify potential village leaders and assist them in accepting the	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam			

	responsibilities of leadership for improving community life.		3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. M. P. 6. Orissa 7. Punjab 8. Rajasthan 9. U. P. 10. W. Bengal and 11. Central Govt (Ministry of Education.)
286	The use of the term 'leade' and 'leadership' may be avoided.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. M. P. 6. Orissa 7. Punjab 8. Rajasthan 9. U. P. 10. W. Bengal and 11. Central Govt. (Ministry of Education.)
287	S. E. O. should seek co-operation of members of co-operative societies and help progressive villagers to join them where they do not exist.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. M. P. 6. Orissa 7. Punjab 8. Rajasthan 9. U. P. 10. W. Bengal and 11. Central Govt. (Ministry of Education.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
288	*Village teacher or panchayat secretary where paid may be utilised after proper training in initiating new activities at the centre, so that the interest of villagers is sustained.*	1. Jammu & Kashmir 2. Kerala 3. Madras 4. Mysore	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assa 3. Biha 4. Bombay 5. M. P. 6. Orissa 7. Punjab 8. Rajasthan 9. W. Bengal and 10. Central Government (Ministry of Education).	U. P.	It is unlikely that village teacher or panchayat secretary will be available for the purpose. It should be possible, however to utilise the services of an adult teacher or a youth leader on payment of small honorarium.	
289	*Vikas Melas, Shibirs* for training camps for villagers' campaigns or drives for different activities may be utilised as supplementary activities requiring day to day participation by the villagers.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. M. P. 6. Orissa 7. Punjab 8. Rajasthan 9. U. P. 10. W. Bengal and 11. Central Government (Ministry of Education)			

290	S. E. Os. should pay increasing attention to youth clubs and encourage village youths to participate in specific projects of work.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. M. P. 6. Orissa 7. Punjab 8. Rajasthan 9. U. P. 10. W. Benga and 11. Central Government (Ministry of Education).	
291	Project activities should be evolved according to the genius of the area; activities in which people themselves have initiative should receive greater emphasis.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar * 4. Bombay 5. M.P. 6. Orissa 7. Punjab 8. Rajasthan 9. U. P. 10. W. Bengal and 11. Central Governmer (Ministry of Education)	* *Bihar* : In addition, Ramayan Kathas should also be revitalised. Some other programmes should be devised to fit in with the local needs of the people.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
292	Cultural teachers and reformers may be utilised in educating the masses.	1. Jammu & Kashmir 2. Kerala 3. Madras 4. Mysore	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. M. P. 6. Orissa 7. Punjab 8. Rajasthan 9. U.P. 10. W. Bengal and 11. Central Government (Ministry of Education)			
293	Suitable books should be prepared for village adults and proper methods of teaching evolved and imparted to the village teacher.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. M.P. 6. Orissa 7. Punjab 8. Rajasthan 9. U.P. 10. W. Bengal and 11. Central Government (Ministry of Education)			

294	*Literacy programme should be drawn up separately for men and women after a preliminary survey of adult illiterates, and camps and intensive drives organised extensively in all blocks.*	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam * 3. Bihar (partly) 4. Bombay 5. M. P. 6. Orissa 7. Punjab 8. Rajasthan 9. Uttar Pradesh 10. W. Bengal and 11. Central Government (Ministry of Education)**	Bihar (partly)	Does not agree with the latter part relating to literacy camps and drives Reasons not stated.	* *Assam* : Provided suitable arrangement for follow-up is made. ** *Ministry of Education* : Such devices, although useful in creating an atmosphere of enthusiasm, cannot take the place of regular adult classes or schools.
295	Lest neo-literates relapse into illiteracy, follow-up programmes should be worked out.					Not circulated as a draft Recommendation.
296	Circulating libraries of suitable films should be maintained by the States. Each S.E.O. should have a projector and a regular flow of films and know how to operate a projector. Subsidised radio sets should be provided to the villagers.	Do.	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Bihar * 3. Bombay 4. M.P. 5. Orissa ** 6. Punjab 7. Rajasthan 8. U. P.† 9. W. Bengal and 10. Central Government (Ministry of Education).	Assam	Not practicable as the S.E.O. is a non-technical man.	* *Bihar* : But funds are not available for the purpose. †*Uttar Pradesh*: Projectors are provided only in C. D. blocks. It is not possible to provide all NES blocks with them. ** *Orissa* : Details will be examined.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
297	Village leaders should be asked to broadcast talks; discussions during rural camps etc. should also be recorded and broadcast.	1. Jammu & Kashmir 2. Kerala 3. Madras 4. Mysore	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Bihar 4. Bombay 5. M.P. 6. Orissa 7. Punjab 8. Rajasthan 9. U.P. 10. W. Bengal and 11. Central Government (Ministry of Education)			

Appendix 6

DISTRIBUTION OF DEVELOPMENT FUNCTIONS BETWEEN VILLAGE PANCHAYATS AND PANCHAYAT SAMITIS

The governing consideration in distributing the functions between the village panchayats, the panchayat samitis and the zila parishad will generally be that all the functions concerning a village within the jurisdiction of a village panchayat should be the responsibility of the village panchayat except for the functions involving similar interests of more than one village panchayat; these should be the responsibility of the panchayat samiti. Similarly, such functions of the panchayat samiti as may involve more than one panchayat samiti should be the responsibility of the zila parishad. The allocation of functions to these three bodies will be on the following lines, subject to such modifications and adjustments as local conditions in each State may necessitate.

I. Village Panchayat

(1) Provision of water supply for domestic use; maintenance of all sources of drinking water in proper sanitary and disinfected condition.

(2) Sanitation: Construction of drains, soakage pits, lanes, village streets within the panchayat jurisdiction, public latrines, etc., D.D.T. spraying, cleaning of public streets, drains, public latrines, etc.

(3) Maintenance of the panchayat roads, culverts, bridges, lanes, latrines, etc.

(4) Improved housing: Propagation of ideas connected with improved housing; encouraging people to undertake improved housing, installation of smokeless chulahs, ventilators, construction of sanitary latrines and separate cattle sheds, etc.

(5) Health education: Assisting the health staff at the block and the district levels in organising and implementing health education programmes within the panchayat area.

(6) Land management: Maximum utilisation of all land, management of hats, cattle ponds, etc.

(7) Supervision of primary schools.

(8) Organisation of welfare activities among women and children and among illiterate sections of the community.

(9) Welfare of backward classes.

(10) Collection of statistics and maintenance of records, including records relating to cattle.

(11) Acting as the agent of the panchayat samiti for executing schemes of development that may be entrusted to it from time to time.

(12) Collection of all taxes which it imposes and of such taxes as are imposed by the panchayat samiti or by the State Government and of which the power of collection is delegated to the village panchayat.

(13) Such functions as are specifically delegated to it or otherwise approved by the panchayat samiti.

II. Panchayat Samiti

(1) Development of agriculture: Seed improvement including its procurement and distribution; procurement, distribution and popularisation of improved manures and fertilizers, agricultural implements, compost making and improved agricultural practices; provision of agricultural finance with the assistance of the Government and of the cooperative banks; construction of minor irrigation works through the village panchayats as well as direct; popularisation of horticultural practices and fruit and vegetable cultivation; measures for encouraging soil conservation, land reclamation, plant protection, tree plantation and cane development, etc.

(2) Improvement of cattle, sheep, goats and poultry; popularisation of the use of veterinary services, cattle inoculation facilities, castration on scientific lines, artificial insemination, etc.

(3) Promotion of local industries.

(4) Supply of drinking water.

(5) Public health and sanitation.

(6) Medical relief.

(7) Relief of distress caused by floods, drought, earthquake, scarcity, locust swarms, etc.

(8) Arrangements in connection with local pilgrimages and festivals.

(9) Construction, repair and maintenance of roads within the jurisdiction of panchayat samiti, but other than village panchayat roads.

(10) Management and administrative control of primary schools.

(11) Organisation of welfare activities among women and children and according to their felt needs and execution capacities.

(12) Welfare of backward classes.

(13) Fixation of wages under the Minimum Wages Act for non-industrial labour.

(14) Collection of statistics and maintenance of records.

(15) In States where the district boards or janpad sabhas have undertaken the management of high schools, these can be transferred to the panchayat samiti concerned.

(16) To approve the budget of the village panchayats and their proposals regarding undertaking development activities out of the above list according to their felt needs and execution capacities.

(17) In due course, such other functions as the development of small forests, the maintenance of watch and ward establishment, excise, etc. may also be entrusted to the panchayat samiti.

(18) To act as agent of the State Government, in executing special schemes of development, collecting taxes imposed by the State or other activities which may be delegated to this body by the State Government.

III. Zila Parishad

(1) To examine and approve the budgets of the panchayat samitis.

(2) To distribute the funds allotted for the district as a whole between the various panchayat samitis.

(3) To coordinate and consolidate the panchayat samiti plans, annual as well as quinquennial.

(4) To consolidate the demand for grant for special purposes by the samitis and forward to the Government.

(5) To supervise the activities of the panchayat samitis.

(6) To perform certain disciplinary functions (*vide* Appendix 7) in regard to specified categories of the staff of the panchayat samiti.

Appendix 7

A NOTE ON THE DISCIPLINARY CONTROL OF THE STAFF OF THE PANCHAYAT SAMITI

It has been proposed that the panchayat samiti have two sets of officers, that is, those at the block level and those at the village level. The former will include the chief officer or the executive officer and various technical officers in charge of agriculture, roads and buildings, education, public health, etc. Officers of this category will be drawn from the corresponding state cadres and will be lent to the panchayat samiti by the State Government and will be transferable by the Government or by the Heads of Departments. The other category comprising of village officers like the V.L.W., the primary school teacher etc., will be recruited by the zila parishad and appointed by the panchayat samiti on terms similar to those suggested for the block level officers. The question that would now arise is what disciplinary powers will be vested in the panchayat samiti in regard to these borrowed officers. Since the service under the panchayat would be considered Government service, it will be necessary to prescribe the terms of their service with the samiti. These terms should include a provision to the effect that the major penalties such a dismissal, removal, reduction in rank, compulsory retirement, would be imposed only by the competent appointing authority. The panchayat samiti as the borrowing employer may have the power to impose minor penalties like censure, withholding of increment etc., with the prior approval or consent of the zila parishad which may be considered as the next higher authority for the purpose of appeal also.

2. The village level employees are to be recruited by the zila parishads and assigned to the various panchayat samitis who will appoint them. As the appointing authority, the samiti will have full disciplinary control over these employees, but as a safeguard against victimization, which is inevitable to some degree, it shall be laid down that the panchayat should not impose any major penalty without the prior approval of the zila parishad who may be constituted as the next higher authority for disciplinary matters. A further appeal or revision to the Board of Revenue or the Commissioner, as may be found convenient, can also be provided for. Since the zila parishad as a whole cannot meet very frequently and would not, perhaps, have the time to deal with the disciplinary cases, it would be advisable to constitute a sub-committee of the parishad which may be called the "Establishment Committee" for dealing with such cases. This Committee should be composed of

three members, of which one should be the collector or his nominee, and one a representative of the technical department to which the official is attached].

3. Self-Government must mean good and efficient Government for the people. One of the major problems of Local Government is to ensure that while the services are fully protected against personal motives and vagaries of pressure groups within the local frame-work and are assured of reasonable security and service prospects, they are of the right calibre and are amenable to popular control. It would be necessary to draw up a comprehensive code on the lines of Civil Service Regulations for application to all classes of panchayat samiti employees. These employees should enjoy the same security as is enjoyed by Government servants, and for this purpose, before any disciplinary action involving a major penalty is taken against a panchayat employee, he should be given adequate opportunity to tender an explanation in his defence. Model scales of pay for various classes of Local Bodies' Employees should be prescribed for adoption by the panchayat samitis and essential qualifications should be laid down for all categories of staff.

Appendix 8

POOLING OF THE DEPARTMENTAL STAFF AT THE VILLAGE LEVEL IN DIFFERENT STATES AND ITS FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

It has been suggested that the employees of various departments working at the village level should, wherever possible, be pooled together so that the funds available may be used to increase the number of Gram Sewaks. The existing situation of the departmental workers at the village level in different States has been shown in Annexure I, together with the funds that will be available by such pooling. Wherever the panchayat secretaries are paid by the local bodies, they have not been pooled. Where, however, they are paid by Government, they have been pooled and it has been assumed that on the analogy of the other States, such States too may consider the possibility of getting these workers paid by local bodies.

2. Out of the 14 States, the requisite data in questionnaire IV have not been received from Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, while the information in respect of Madras seems to be incomplete as per remarks in Annexure I. Not all the States replied to questionnaire II in full, such as Mysore, Punjab and Rajasthan. A cross-checking of the data in respect of all the States has therefore not been possible.

3. The information in Annexure I has been consolidated in Annexure II. Since the pay scales of the Gram Sewaks vary from State to State, the existing pay scales in each State have been taken as the standard for the conversion of the savings from pooling into Gram Sewak units.

4. In view of the incomplete nature of the data, the calculations attempted in the Annexures are just illustrative and give broad indications of the lines on which the States themselves may work out the extent to which pooling may possibly be done. On the basis of the available data, as shown in Annexure II, the following conclusions emerge:

(i) Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal will not only be in a position to meet the one-

fourth cost of the staff of the existing N.E.S. pattern, but they may also offset the cost of additional staff to varying extents.

(ii) Orissa and Punjab will be just on the border line in meeting even the cost of one-fourth of the staff of existing N.E.S. pattern.

(iii) Bombay, Madras, Mysore and Rajasthan will be almost half-way below this mark, although complete data for Madras may bring it to category (i).

(iv) Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, from which the requisite data have not been received may also fall in category (i), if judged according to the staffing pattern of the staff of the non-N.E.S. budget, but nothing can be said about these States with certainty.

5. The proposal regarding the abolition of the posts of Woman S.E.O. from the existing N.E.S. and I.D. Blocks and of the Gram Sewikas from some of the I.D. Blocks will result in some savings which will not only augment the savings in all the States, but is also likely to push up Orissa and Punjab to category (i).

6. The case of Madras will require further detailed examination on account of incomplete data furnished, while that of Bombay has been discussed further in paras 9-10.

7. Another major source of savings through pooling is the pooling of the staff at the block level, since in every State considerable staff at the block (or group) level exists which is just a duplication of the block staff for the same purpose. An indication of the scope of savings from this source has been given in Annexure III. The institutional set-up under various departments in each State and the priorities in respect of different sectors of development activity vary considerably from State to State. It will be for the States themselves to see how much of the departmental staff at the block level is essential in addition to the prescribed number of extension officers in each Block and to assess how far the expenditure on such surplus staff can be diverted to posting the requisite staff in each block according to the Team's Recommendations (*vide* Annexure V to Note on Financial Implications of Team's Recommendations in Vol. I. part II, page 169).

8. The data received from the States in questionnaire IV are based on the assumption that the entire country will be covered with blocks by March 31, 1961. Although a sizeable majority of the workers on the non-N.E.S. budget will already be in position on March 31, 1958 and a much smaller proportion is proposed to be appointed during the period 1958-61, yet the potential savings through pooling have been divided by the total number of blocks at the time of the total coverage of the country with blocks, since the non-N.E.S. staff of the block as well as the non-block areas at any stage cannot be pooled up to augment the resources in the block areas only for obvious reasons.

9. During the course of its discussions with the State Governments on its draft recommendations, the Team had occasion to further examine the staff pattern in the former Bombay State. It has been ascertained that before the coming in of the NES set-up, the following officials used to work at the village level in that State:

A. *Revenue*:

(a) *Talati*.—Twenty per Taluka with about 5 villages each as his circle of operation.

(b) *Circle Inspector*.—Three to five per Taluka.

(c) *Circle Officer*.—One per Taluka.

B. *Agriculture*: Three to four Agricultural Assistants per Taluka apart from those connected with the institutions.

C. *Co-operatives*: One Co-operative Supervisor per Taluka.

D. *Health*: One or two Vaccinators per Taluka.

10. After the coming in of the NES set-up, 12 to 15 Gram Sewaks were appointed in each Taluka-*cum*-Block in replacement of the Circle Inspectors, the Agricultural Inspectors and the Co-operative Supervisors, all of whom are in the same grade of pay scales. Thus the expenditure incurred formerly on 9 to 10 departmental workers was saved through pooling of these workers. Under the revised staffing pattern (*vide* Annexure V, Vol. I, Part II, page 169) according to Team's recommendations, however, the only staff that can be pooled is the Agricultural Assistants, three to four in number per block. This means a proper pooling will give 3 to 4 more Gram Sewaks per block over and above those referred to in

para 4 (iii). The possibilities of this source have not been shown in Annexures I and II for two reasons: Firstly, although these workers continue to exist in the non-block areas all over the State, the necessary data have not been reported by the State in questionnaire IV. Secondly, the Team has made separate recommendations regarding the set-up in Bombay blocks (*vide* Vol. I, paras 5.17, 5.18 and 2.12). The staffing pattern in each of the remaining four constituent units of the Bombay State, namely, Saurashtra, Kutch, Vidarbha and Marathawada, is different at the village level. In Saurashtra and Kutch, for example, there are as many as 80 to 90 panchayat secretaries per block on Government roll, while there are none in Vidarbha. In the absence of complete data, however, it is not possible to work out with precision as to how far pooling of these workers is possible and what further savings can accrue to enable the cost of additional staff under the revised staffing pattern to be met. It will be for the State itself to examine the matter in greater detail.

ANNEXURE I

Pooling of the Departmental Staff at the Village Level in different States and its Financial Implications

(*Source* :—Replies by States to Questionnaire IV)

Sl. No.	Designation of Workers	Pay scale per month (Rs.)	Average cost per month per head (Rs.)	No. in position on 31-3-58	Total cost per month of Nos. in Col. (5) (5)×(4) (Rs.)	Nos. to be recruited during 1958-61	Total cost per month of Nos. in col. (7) (7)×(4) (Rs.)	Grand total cost per month (8)+(6) (Rs.)	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	**Andhra***	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Data not available. The replies to questionnaire II show that there are Agl. Supervisors, Veterinary Field Assistants, Vet. Compounders, Panchayat Extension Officers and Cooperative Supervisors at the village level.
2	**Assam**								
	Agl. Supervisors	75-125	100	6	600	..	..	600	
	Agl. Demonstrators	60-100	80	606	48,480	88	7,040	55,520	
	Assistant Agl. Inspt.	75-125	100	332	33,200	..	..	33,200	
	Vaccinators†	35-45 / 40-60	45	72	..	..	..	..	†Not to be pooled.
	Health Assistants	50-90	70	81	5,670	..	..	5,670	
	R. P. Assistants	75-100	87·5	429	37,538	..	..	37,538	
	P. P. Secretaries	50 (fixed)	50	2,811	140,550	..	..	140,550	
	TOTAL				266,038		7,040	273,078	

	Agl. Supervisors† .	150-350	250	253	..	321	..	..	
	Cane Supervisors . .	50-90	70	196	1,120	..	..	1,120	
	Veterinary Stockmen .	28-40	34	1,068	36,312	706	24,004	60,316	
	Health Assistants .	40-60	50	290	14,500	..	..	14,500	
	Panchayat Secretaries .	40	40	9,000	360,000	3,000	120,000	480,000	
	Cooperative Supervisors†	100-190	145	522	..	300	..	..	
	TOTAL				411,932		144,004	555,936	
4	**Bombay‡**								‡No other departmental workers have been reported to exist. The Panchayat Secretaries are on the pay roll of local bodies and cannot therefore be pooled. Please see note in the Appendix.
	Veterinary Stockmen .	55-140	97·5	171	16,673	588	57,230	73,903	
5.	**Jammu & Kashmir****								**The pay scale of Rs. 60-100 for the Gram Sewak has been assumed to be the pay scale of the Panchayat Secretary also.
	Panchayat Secretary .	N.A.	80	990	79,200	..	..	79,200	
6	**Kerala**								
	Agl. Demonstrators .	40-120	80	41	3,280	110	8,800	12,080	
		40-100	70	405	28,350	..	..	28,350	
		90-150	115	5	.	1	..	..	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Veterinary Stockmen .	40-100	70	247	17,290	101	7,070	24,350	
	Health Assistants .	40-100	70	682	47,740	68	4,760	52,500	
	Coop. Supervisors† .	30-45 40-80 50-100	57·5	83	..	25	..	..	
	TOTAL .				96,660		20,630	117,290	
7.	**Madhya Pradesh***								*Data for other workers not reported. Replies to Questionnaire II show that there are Agl. supervisors, Agl. Inspectors, Veterinary Stockmen, Panchayat Secretaries & Vaccinators also, all of whom except the vaccinators can be pooled.
	Cooperative Supervisors	70-120	95	24	..	10	..	..	
8.	**Madras'**								*Data seem to be incomplete, since replies to Questionnaire II show that there are other workers too such as (a) Sewaks, Alg. Inspectors, Veterinary Field Assistants, Veterinary Stockmen, Health Assistants and (b) Cooperative Supervisors, Weaving Demonstrators and Forest Supervisors etc. The workers under (a) can be pooled.
	Agricultural Fieldsman	45-60	52·5	126	6,615	207	10,868	17,483	
	Livestock Inspectors .	90-160	125	109	..	337	..	..	
	Panchayat Secretaries .	80-100 100-120	100	284	..	..	..	..	
	Demonstration Maistries . .	20-30	25	512	12,800	828	20,700	33,500	
	TOTAL .				19,415		31,568	50,983	

9. Mysore								
Animal Husbanding Demonstrators	50-120	85	515	43,775	172	14,620	[58,395	There are panchayat Secretaries also on the roll of local bodies, data for whom have not been reported nor can that be pooled.
Coop. Supervisors†	75-180	127·5	116	..	149	..	..	
TOTAL				43,775		14,620	58,395	
10. Orissa								
Agl. Supervisors	150-250	200	215	..	75	..	..	
Vet. Stockmen	50-90	70	822	57,540	366	25,620	83,160	
Organiser (Gram Panchayat)	175-380	277·5	18	4,995	..	..	4,995	
Supervisor (")	120-250	185	55	10,175	..	..	10,175	
Panchayat Secretary	40@	40@	1,600	32,000	744	14,880	46,880	@Only half the cost is met by the State which alone has been accounted for.
TOTAL				72,710		40,500	145,210	
11. Punjab								
Agl. Sub. Inspectors	45-100	72·5	291	21,098	..	..	21,098	Data regarding Panchayat Secretaries not reported. They are paid by local bodies and can not therefore, be pooled.
Veterinary Stockmen	75-125	100	419	41,900	183	18,300	60,200	
Vaccinators*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Data not reported nor is it meant to be pooled.
TOTAL				62,998		18,300	82,298	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12	**Rajasthan**								
	Veterinary Stockmen	60-130	95	144	13,680	254	24,130	37,810	Data regarding Panchayat Secretaries not reported. They are paid by local bodies and can not therefore be pooled.
	Surveyor	80-200	140	19	2,660	..	..	2,660	
	Compounders†	60-130	95	50	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL				16,340		24,130	40,470	
13	***Uttar Pradesh***								
	Agl. Supervisors	75-120	97·5	48	4,680	..	..	4,680	
	Agl. Demonstrators	75-120	97·5	214	20,865	..	..	20,865	
	Asstt. Agl. Inspectors	75-120	97·5	302	29,445	..	..	29,445	
	Cane Supervisors†	75-120	97·5	239	.	..	..	..	
	Veterinary Stockmen	45-80	62·5	1,672	104,500	313	19,563	124,063	
	Vaccinators†	35-70	52·5	818	..	..	..	..	
	Panchayat Secretaries	50-75	62·5	8,543	533,938	..	..	533,938	
	Coop. Supervisors†	75-120 40-80	80·75	3,250	..	2,950	..	..	
	P.R.D. Zone Workers	45-80	62·5	800	50,000	..	..	50,000	
	TOTAL			743,428		19,563		762,991	

14. **West Bengal**								
Agl. Demonstrators .	50-80	65	284	18,460	..	..	18,460	
Veterinary Stockmen .	30-45	37·5	156	5,851	..	..	5,851	
Vaccinators† .	30-45	37·5	8	..	..	..	..	
Health Assistants .	55-100	72·5	853	61,843	120	8,700	70,543	
Anchal Secretaries (Panchayat Secretaries)	50-80	65	584	37,960	1,900	123,500	161,460	*Data not reported, only Vet. Field Assistants can be pooled through.
Veterinary Field Assistants* . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Coop. Supervisors* .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL .				124,114		132,200	256,314	

*Data not available.

†Data not to be pooled according to Team's Recommendations.

ANNEXURE II

Consolidated Statement of Pooling of the Departmental Staff at the Village Level in different States and its Financial Implications

(As on 31-3-1957)

Sl. No.	States	Total saving per month from pooling of departmental staff. (Rs.)	Existing average cost per Gram Sewak per month. (Rs.)	Total Gram Sewak Units available through pooling for all Blocks. (3)÷(4)	No. of Blocks for total coverage (XX)	No. of Blocks yet to be opened	Gram Sewak Units needed to meet one-fourth of the cost of NES pattern per month for Blocks in Column (7)	Net Gram Sewak Units available: For all Blocks in Column (6). (5)—(8)	Net Gram Sewak Units available: Per Block (9)÷(6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra*	..	..	..	457	334	..	..	..
2	Assam	273,078	75	3,641	160	105	1,050	+2,591	+16.2
3	Bihar	555,936	80	6,949	574	400	4,000	+2,949	+5.1
4	Bombay%	73,903	97.5	758	649	472	4,720	—3,962	—6.1
5	Jammu & Kashmir	79,200	80	990	52	29	290	+700	+13.5
6	Kerala	117,290	69	1,700	142	96	960	+740	+5.2
7	Madhya Pradesh*	..	..	..	400	238	..	..	..
8	Madras†	50,983	81	629	340	249	2,490	—1,861	—5.5
9	Mysore	58,395	137.5	425	274	195	1,950	—1,525	—7.8

10	*Orissa*	145,210	85	1,708	297	211	2,110	—402	—1.4
11	*Punjab*	82,298	75	1,097	228	135	1,350	—253	—1.1
12	Rajasthan	40,470	95	426	225	150	1,500	—1,074	—4.8
13	Uttar Pradesh	762,991	97.5	7,825	923	670	6,700	+925	+1.0
14	West Bengal	256,314	102.5	2,501	343	240	2,400	+101	+0.3

*Data not available. Please see remarks in Annexure I.

†Data incomplete. Please see remarks in Annexure I.

%Please see comments in Appendix 8.

(XX) The number of blocks in column 6 represents the number to which each State may be entitled on the basis of one block per 66,000 of rural population for total coverage.

ANNEXURE III

Statement of Block Level Departmental Workers in Different States under the Country's Total Coverage with Blocks, for Pooling

(All departmental Workers have been converted into standard Extension Officers Units at State Rates)

Sl. No.	Category of Block level Workers	States														Remarks
		Andhra	Assam	Bihar	Bombay	Jammu & Kashmir	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh	Madras	Mysore	Orissa	Punjab	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Agriculture	..	226	281	610	..	149	..	..	..	..	140	..	236	193	
2	Animal Husbandry	..	..	474	..	..	72	..	296	390	161	200	77	958	468	
3	Cooperative	392	..	..	..	..	231	..	74	360	650	249	30	819	262	
4	Overseers	..	187	..	573	98	74	900	716	..	3263	224	297	343	527	
5	Panchayats	..	29	300	..	..	58	..	113	..	56	240	207	444	240	
6	Medical Officers	158	407	960	193	..	858	..	370	293	937	46	75	1010	2753	
7	Compounders	..	..	..	184	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	212	
8	Sanitary Inspectors	..	261	270	368	..	217	..	..	1304	..	67	68	738	17	
9	Lady Health Visitors	158	..	490	164	..	105	..	163	..	171	..	47	238	184	
10	Midwives	648	..	..	642	..	1154	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Estimated No. of Blocks for total coverage	457	160	574	649	25	142	400	340	274	307	228	225	923	343	

NOTE.—The data in respect of certain categories of workers has obviously not been reported by some of the States at all and may have been under-reported in some other cases. Even from the data that is available, it is clear that considerable block level staff at present borne on the departmental budgets can be utilised as block staff and corresponding expenditure saved in order to post the standard complement of staff in each block. For rough calculations each block level worker may be assumed to be equal to at least two Gram Sewaks in respect of cost.

Appendix 9 (A)

SIZES OF SELECTED BLOCKS IN DIFFERENT STATES

ource: Replies from Blocks to Questionnaire I)

(N.A.=Not Available).

Sl. No.	Names of States and Blocks	Present stage of Block	Date of first inaugu-ration	Date of starting present stage	Area in square miles	Cultivated Area (Acres)		Cultivable Waste Land (Acres)	No of Villages	Popula-tion	No. of Gram Sewaks sanc-tioned
						Irrigated	Un-irri-gated				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	(1) ANDHRA										
1	Rajnagaram . . .	C.D	4-4-54	1-4-55	130·35	17,828·08	37,387·08	14,357·15	29	80,369	10
2	Kurnool . . .	I.D	11-10-54	2-10-56	356·59	5,630·16	1,33,871·80	23,539·05	57	71,988	10
3	Kakkinada-Peddapuram .	P.I.D.	2-12-52	1-10-56	562·22	278,249	40,101	24,666	247	696,625	46
4	Mulug		2-10-52	1-10-56	2,152	20,413	75,423	44,264	57	52,194	10
5	Banswada . . .	P.I.D.	2-10-52	1-1-57	350	48,274	66,956	21,293	123	86,855	N.A.
6	Nandyal . . .	P.I.D.	2-10-52	1-10-56	181·61	15,738·28	82,489·90	296·47	40	83,175	10
	(2) ASSAM										
7	Rangia	I.D.	1-3-52	2-10-53	112·90	7,034	41,168	1,349	112	52,000	16
8	Resu-Belapur . . .	I.D.	2-10-52	1-10-56	800·00	40,000	20,000	30,000	388	35,000	10
9	Sarupathar . . .		2-10-52	N.A.	N.A.	884·00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	9
10	Lakhipur . . .	P.I.D.	2-10-52	N.A.	121·00	14,279	14,539	9,963	155	113,488	10
11	Narsingpur . . .	I.D.	2-10-53	1-4-57	N.A.	43,048	9,186	4,000	184	10,077	10
12	Dimoria . . .	I.D.	2-10-53	1-4-55	270	8,808	48,000	17,288	163	49,700	12
13	Karim ganj . . .	C.D.	2-10-53	1-4-56	110·5	15,735	16,030	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	(3) BIHAR										
14	Shikarpur II . . .	P I.D.	2-10-53	1-10-56	104·5	10,325	40,558	4,461	146	38,353	10
15	Ormanjhi . . .	P.I.D.	2-10-52	1-7-56	89·61	1,247·63	22,796·57	24,135·08	91	26,191	11
16	Raniganj . . .	I.D.	12-11-54	1-12-56	184·90	1,152	84,485	12,694	87	82,273	N.A.
17	Tajpur Pusa . . .	P.I.D.	2-10-52	1-7-56	46	935	25,729	765	80	72,133	9
18	Saraikella . . .	N.E.S.	1-11-55	N.A.	98·6	3,516	28,222	7,932	182	34,422	10
	(4) BOMBAY										
19	Karvir . . .	P.I.D.	2-10-52	1-10-56	299·74	14,447	1,19,963	2,780	129	1,74,127	17
20	Panhala . . .	P.I.D.	N.A.	1-10-56	281·20	16,803	38,766	12,183	122	1,30,237	15
21	Haveli . . .	C.D.	26-1-54	1-11-56	514·90	11,139	2,34,178	490	124	1,80,653	15
22	Shirol	N.E.S.	1-5-56	1-5-56	203·80	6,596	63,897	13,475·17	47	1,21,192	13
23	Thasra	N.E.S.	2-10-55	N.A.	217·10	2,724	1,33,190	651	98	1,21,869	12
24	Kannad . . .	N.A.	1-10-53	1-4-55	396	1,986	1,57,204	2,238	126	64,235	12
25	Dehgam . . .	I.D.	26-1-54	1-6-55	334	7,412	1,61,296	5,912	123	1,23,928	12
26	Morvi	N.E.S.	2-10-53	1-10-56	609	4,037	3,06,895·2	33,613	124	1,30,597	10
27	Bhuj Nakhatram . .	P.I.D.	2-10-52	1-4-57	540	23,953	97,882	63,185	118	85,154	9
28	Abdasu	N.E.S.	2-10-52	2-10-54	940	13,820	2,14,460	5,600	158	54,182	N.A.

29	[illegible]	P.I.D.	2-10-52	2-10-56	169·8	9,954	68,128	8,963	49	58,156	4
30	Gondal	N.E.S.	1-3-55	1-4-56	555·5	9,949	2,37,766	633	111	1,17,000	11
31	Manmad	N.A.	2-10-52	2-10-56	220·07	31,114	16,983	1,405	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	(5) JAMMU & KASHMIR										
32	Basauli	N.E.S.	1-4-56	1-4-56	400	2,377	82,529	46,733	78	37,241	8
	(6) KERALA										
33	Palghat	P.I.D.	2-10-52	1-10-56	128·3	7,210	40,070	N.A.	37	1,38,671	10
34	Kollengode	N.E.S.	2-10-52	1-10-56	N.A.	4,500	65,000	N.A.	20	1,29,153	8
35	Uzhavoor	N.E.S.	1-10-54	1-10-54	N.A.	1,200	52,782	N.A.	9	1,03,000	3
36	Parasalla	P.P.	2-10-52	1-10-56	32	2,750	17,620	N.A.	4	93,000	10
37	Athiyannoor	Do.	2-10-52	1-10-56	N.A.	1,850	12,800	N.A.	5	1,02,000	10
38	Nemoni	Do.	2-10-52	1-10-56	N.A.	4,700	21,200	N.A.	6	1,02,246	10
39	Chalakudi	P.I.D.	1-10-56	1-10-56	55	10,000	15,000	N.A.	12	78,913	9
	(7) MADHYA PRADESH										
40	Dhabra	C.P.	2-10-52	N.A.	1000·00	83,739	2,38,135	..	527	2,00,000	70
41	Abhanpur	P.I.D.	2-10-52	1-10-56	322·63	56,204·9	75,709·9	19,666·12	151	1,79,209	10
42	Obeidullah ganj	N.E.S.	16-6-52	1-4-55	683·20	2,573	93,465	37,631	240	45,824	15
43	Babai	P.I.D.	2-10-52	1-4-57	329·59	1,989·29	15,415·48	12,251·77	170	60,874	10
44	Sohawal	N.A.	2-10-52	1-10-56	205	292	80,022·49	N.A.	164	76,380	8
45	Kondagaon	N.A.	2-10-52	1-4-57	412	13,040·22	77,250·70	14,052·13	126	65,623	25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	(8) MADRAS										
46	Tiruvallore	C.D.	2-10-53	1-4-55	139	20,958	14,174	4,500	103	1,07,094	18
47	Athoor	C.D.	Do.	1-10-56	81·78	10,238·6	22,233·64	3,989·7	19	92,330	6
48	Cheran Mahadevi	P.I.D.	2-10-53	1-10-56	121·12	34,780·35	4,973·10	3,748·0	55	1,06,550	10
49	Avanashi	N.E.S.	2-10-56	2-10-56	133·25	14,700·34	3,238·66	Nil	35	1,12,000	8
50	Polur	N.A.	2-10-54	N.A.	116·09	10,226	24,865	10,826	70	1,00,497	8
51	Papanasam (North)	N.A.	15-5-54	9-5-57	98	45,683		523	74	95,076	7
	(9) MYSORE										
52	Hukeri	P.I.D.	1-10-52	1-10-56	383	8,141	1,70,427	2,645	121	1,74,414	17
53	Gangavati	P.I.D.	2-10-52	1-4-57	300	23,132	1,12,822	3,500	81	50,824	10
54	Somwarpet	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	262	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	136	75,000	N.A.
55	Koppal	P.I.D.	2-10-52	1-4-57	.... Not reported						10
	(10) ORISSA										
56	Pipli	I.D.	13-4-54	1-10-56	79·37	Nil.	46,849·9	1,493·3	202	60,079	12
57	Bhuvaneshwar	N.E.S.	13-4-56	N.A.	227·48	6,999·25	27,257·75	25,357	239	1,14,157	17
58	Boriguma	C.D.	1-4-54	1-4-56	200	Nil	92,136·14	4,111·46	130	71,357	10
59	Nayagarh	P.I.D.	2-10-53	1-10-56	78	4,652	33,714	200·00	149	67,098	N.A.
60	Junagarh, Koksara and Dharamgarh	P.I.D.	2-10-52	1-10-56	757	47,755	2,34,940	78,803	352	1,96,000	N.A.

(11) PUNJAB										
61 Jagadhri	P.I.D.	2-10-52	1-10-56	169·8	[23,348	49,223	[16,636	171	1,00,788	10
62 Banga	P.I.D.	2-10-52	2-10-56	140·31	[62,033	7,107	3,736	136	1,32,949	10
63 Sonepat	P.I.D.	2-10-52	1-10-56	186·04	48,299	74,293	20,063	90	95,462	10
64 Taran Taran	P.I.D.	2-10-53	1-4-57	207·40	92,416	10,949	12,834	115	1,24,194	12
65 Kangra	N.E.S.	1-4-55	N.A.	191	16,000	12,065	18,215	81	70,987	10
66 Batala	P.I.D.	1-10-52	1-10-56	109	49,714	11,714	N.A.	135	88,164	10
(12) RAJASTHAN										
67 Raisingh Nagar	P.I.D.	2-10-52	1-10-56	N.A.	2,61,512	94,712	N.A.	467	74,051	N.A.
68 Maulasar	P.I.D.	2-10-53	1-10-56	545·9	2,295	2,51,312	N.A.	131	81,713	10
69 Sumerpur	P.I.D.	2-10-52	1-10-56	393	31,863	52,584	18,519	70	74,159	10
70 Kishangarbhas	P.I.D.	2-10-52	1-10-56	201·49	14,649	68,219	7,007	......Not reported......		10
71 Rajasaumand	P.I.D.	2-10-52	1-10-56	425	53,242	43,490	1,18,666	235	1,11,681	15
72 Baran	P.I.D.	2-10-52	2-10-56	564	15,720	2,72,697	[43,336	234	1,07,836	15
73 Nokha	N.E.S.	2-10-55	2-10-55	N.A.	Nil	9,37,969	N.A.	124	76,667	10
74 Sagwara	I.D.	2-10-56	1-4-56	307	10,767	45,326	14,490	143	66,141	12
(13) UTTAR PRADESH										
75 Bhagya Nagar	P.P.	[1-10-51	Contng.	103·7	[14,863	31,361	[8,689	90	[69,816	28
76 Arazi Lines	I.D.	[26-1-54	18-7-56	160	23,437	18,766	[1,383	232	1,37,633	15
77 Mahewa	P.P.	Sep., 48	Sep., 48	145	28,600	28,500	700	102	[92,941	29
78 Ghatam Pur	I.D.	26-1-54	18-7-56	174	11,762	78,269	23,300	121	77,631	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
79	Bhathat . . .	N.A.	2-10-52	1-4-56	62·5	33,090		1,108	93	82,390	7
80	Loni	I.D.	2-10-53	26-1-55	99·8	17,914	36,340	2,376	85	62,525	9
81	Sultanganj . . .	P.I.D.	2-10-52	1-4-56	93	24,776	49,534	N.A.	60	54,285	10
82	Sargaghat . . .	I.D.	26-1-54	26-1-56	290	2,052	11,086	4,100	189	31,953	10
83	Chirgaon . . .	I.D.	2-10-54	18-7-56	188·25	4789·25	83,822	20,662	118	45,424	14
84	Garur Baijnath. . .	P.I.D.	2-10-52	1-4-56	213	1,882	16,838	22,117	323	52,019	10
85	Kasia	P.I.D.	2-10-52	1-4-56	81·75	29,346	6,967	1,864	107	77,471	10
	(14) WEST BENGAL										
86	Jhargram . . .	P.I.D.	1-10-52	1-10-56	208·3	5,000	41,103	10,000	617	80,381	14
87	Santipur . . .	P.I.D.	2-10-52	1-4-56	75	50	34,441	8,507	81	79,664	7
88	Bolpur-Santineketan .	N.E.S.	17-7-55	N.A.	127·51	38,000	26,000	3,000	186	76,697	14
89	Ausgram (Guskara) . .	Do.	2-10-52	1-4-56	93·9	16,000	23,644	150	79	44,160	N.A.
90	Mohammad Bazar . .	N.E.S.	2-10-52	1-4-56	118	9,327	38,098	N.A.	158	53,392	N.A.
91	Nalhat	N.A.	2-10-52	1-4-56	93·4	14,000	32,000	3,600	99	70,784	7
	(15) HIMACHAL PRADESH										
92	Paonta	P.I.D.	2-10-53	2-10-56	445	4,613	36,199	494	Not shown		10
93	Saddar	C.D.	2-10-52	1-10-56	132·36	5,080	34,748	38,877	342	38,780	13
94	Balh	P.I.D.	2-10-52	1-10-56	168	8,008	32,093	25,910	626	60,868	10

	(16) MANIPUR										
95	Thoubal . . .	P.I.D.	2-10-52	1-10-56	300	9688·2	19376·55	5934·87	138	95,763	9
	(17) PONDICHERRY										
96	Pondicherry . . .	N.E.S.	15-5-55	15-5-55	115	25,800	29,170	8,250	97	2,19,563	30
	Karaikal . . .	N.E.S.	2-10-56	2-10-56	53	29,200	6,612	950	64	82,500	10
	(18) TRIPURA										
97	Nutan Haveli . .	P.I.D.	1-10-52	1-10-56	166	6,412	14,811	1,818	118	10,000	20

Appendix 9 (B)

SIZES OF EXISTING CIRCLES OF OPERATION OF THE GRAM SEWAKS IN SELECTED BLOCKS IN DIFFERENT STATES IN TERMS OF NUMBER OF VILLAGES AND POPULATION

(Source: Replies from Blocks to Questionnaire I)

(N.A.=Not Available.)

Categories and Items				Size of Gram Sevak Circles									
States, Districts and Blocks				No. of circles with categorised number of villages.					No. of circles with categorised population.				
State and district	Blocks	Date of first inauguration	Present Stage	1-2	3-4	5-6	More than 6	Max. No. of Villages in a single circle	upto 2000	2001-4000	4001-6000	More than 6000	Max. population in a single circle
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
(1) ANDHRA													
1. East Godavari	1. Rajnagram	4-4-54	C.D.	3	7	..	..	4	..	..	3	7	14,737
	2. Kurnool	11-10-54	I.D.	..	1	8	1	7	..	..	4	6	11,384
	3. Kakinada-Peddapuram I	2-10-52	C.P.	..	5	11	..	6	..	..	..	16	32,093
	4. ,, Block II		C.P.	..	4	10	2	7	..	..	..	16	40,584
	5. ,, Block III		C.P.	...	6	8	..	6	..	..	1	15	31,175
2. Warangal	Mulug	2-10-52	P.I.D.	..	4	3	3	14	1	4	..	5	9,427
3. Nizamabad	Nizamabad	2-10-52	P.I.D.	1	..	..	9.	16	..	..	..	10	[15,073
4. Kurnool	Nandyal	2-10-52	P.I.D.	..	7	3	..	5	..	2	5	3	6,616

(2) ASSAM													
1. Kumrup	1. Rangiya	1-3-52	I.D.	..	2	4	10	19	3	9	4	..	5,253
	2. Dimoria	2-10-53	I.D.	..	..	..	12	23	..	7	4	1	11,618
2. Garo Hills	Resubalpara	2-10-52	P.I.D.	..	..	..	10	53	2	4	4	..	5,530
3. Golaghat	Sarupather	2-10-52		..	..	..	9	35	..	..	2	7	13,494
4. Cachar	1. Lakhipur	2-10-52	P.P.	..	..	..	10	18	..	..	..	10	14,897
	2. Narsingpur	2-10-53	N.E.S.	..	..	..	10	38	..	..	..	10	12,135
	3. Karimganj	2-10-53		..	..	..	8	40	..	1	4	3	13,198
(3) BIHAR													
1. Champaran	Shikarpur	2-10-53	P.I.D.	..	..	1	9	18	..	5	4	1	6,541
2. Ranchi	Ormanghi	2-10-52	P.I.D.	1	..	..	10	12	5	4	..	..	3,655
3. Purnea	Raniganj	12-11-54	I.D	...	...	...	...	N.A.	...	...	...	...	...
4. Darbhanga	Tajpur Pusa	2-10-52	P.I.D.	..	..	..	9	14	..	..	1	8	12,202
5. Singhbhum	Saraikella	1-11-55	N.E.S.	..	..	..	10	21	..	7	3	..	5,478
(4) BOMBAY													
1. Poona	Haveli	26-1-54	C.D.	..	1	3	11	11	..	1	..	14	21,059
2. Madhya Saurashtra	1. Morvi	2-10-53	N.E.S.	..	..	..	10	13	..	..	2	8	9,907
	2. Gondal	1-3-55	N.E.S.	..	..	..	11	12	..	..	3	8	4,469

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3. Kolhapur	1. Karvir	2-10-52	N.E.S.	1	..	4	12	11	..	..	1	16	18,984
	2. Panhala		P.I.D.	1	3	..	11	16	..	1	1	13	17,754
	3. Shirol	1-5-56	N.E.S.	1	10	2	..	5	..	..	..	13	14,620
4. Aurangabad	1. Sabgaon												
	2. Vijaipur												
	3. Kannad	1-10-53	C.D.	..	..	..	12	12	..	3	6	3	8,923
5. Ahmedabad	1. Dehgam	26-1-54	I.D.	2	..	..	10	18	..	..	..	12	13,018
6. Kaira	Thasra	2-10-55	N.E.S.	..	..	5	7	16	..	..	..	12	15,602
7. Sorath	1. Vanthali	2-10-52	P.I.D.	..	..	..	4	13	..	..	..	4	10,893
	2. Manmad	2-10-52		..	..	..	5	12	..	..	..	5	26,962
8. Bhuj Nakhtarana	Bhuj	2-10-52	P.I.D.	...	..	..	9	17	..	..	2	7	18,601
(5) JAMMU & KASHMIR													
1. Kathua	Basoli	1-4-56	N.E.S.	..	..	..	8	13	..	3	4	1	6,949
(6) KERALA													
1. Palghat	1. Parli	2-10-52	P.I.D.	..	10	..	..	4	..	..	..	10	17,000
	2. Kollengode	2-10-52	N.E.S.	3	5	..	..	3	..	..	..	8	20,314

2. Kottayam	1. Uzhavoor	1-10-54	N.E.S.	..	..	..	3	10	..	..	..	3	16,000
	2. Parassala	2-10-52	P.P.	3	3	3	1	7	..	2	..	8	16,000
	3. Athiyanoor	2-10-52	P.P.	..	9	1	..	6	..	..	..	10	11,000
	4. Nernoni	2-10-52	P.P.	..	5	3	2	7	..	..	..	10	13,433
3. Trichur	1. Kunnathunad-Chalakudi.	1-10-56	P.I.D	9	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	8	14,902
(7) MADHYA PRADESH													
1. Raisen	Obeaidullganj	16-6-52	C.D.	..	..	..	15	24	5	9	1	..	4,166
2. Gwalior	Dabra	2-10-52	C.D.	..	6	24	40	15	17	50	2	1	10,535
3. Bastar	Kondagaon	2-10-52		1	3	20	1	7	11	12	1	1	9,502
4. Raipur	Abhaipur	2-10-52	P.I.D.	..	..	..	10	20	..	..	..	10	99,328
5. Satna	Sohaval	2-10-52		..	..	..	8	26	...	N.A.	...	...	
6. Hoshangabad	Babai	2-10-52	P.I.D.	..	..	..	10	22	..	..	7	3	9,019
(8) MADRAS													
1. Chinglepet	Tiruvellur	2-10-53		..	..	..	18	16	..	..	..	8	17,476
2. Tirunelvelli	Cheran-mahadevi	2-10-53	I.D.	..	2	6	2	10	..	..	1	9	17,003
3. Madurai	1. Athoor	2-10-53	C.D.	1	5	..	..	4	..	..	..	6	20,757
	2. Gandhigram (Dindigul)												
4. Coimbatore	Avanashi	2-10-56	N.E.S.	..	5	3	..	5	..	..	..	8	19,586
5. Tanjore	Papanasam	15-5-54	..	..	..	..	7	16	..	..	1	6	24,955
6. Ramanathapur	Sivakashi												
7. North Arcot	Polur	2-10-54	N.E.S.	..	..	..	8	10	..	..	2	6	19,973

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
(9) MYSORE													
1. Belgaum . . .	Hukerigokok . .	1-10-52	P.I.D.	..	2	6	9	10	..	..	3	14	24,038
2. Raichur . . .	1. Gangavati . .	2-10-52	P.I.D.	..	4	2	9	18	2	3	3	2	17,107
	2. Koppal . .	2-10-52	P.I.D.	..	4	2	4	8	1	5	2	2	6,980
3. Coorg . . .	Sonugbarpet . .					N.A.							
(10) ORISSA													
1. Puri	1. Pipli . . .	13-4-54	I.D.	...	...	...	12	37	...	2	9	1	8,775
	2. Bhubaneswar .	13-4-56	N.E.S.	1	...	1	15	28	...	2	8	7	16,512
	3. Nayagarh . .	2-10-53	P.I.D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Koraput . . .	Boriguma . . .	1-4-54	C.D.	...	...	...	10	20	...	...	1	9	8,273
3. Kalahundi . .	Junagaili . .	2-10-52	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4. Balasore . . .	Agarapara . .												
(11) PUNJAB													
1. Amritsar . . .	Taran Taran . .	2-10-53	P.I.D.	...	...	...	12	11	...	...	2	10	28,914
2. Kangra . . .	Palampur . .	1-4-55	N.E.S.	...	...	3	7	12	...	2	2	6	9,996
3. Gurdaspur . .	Batala . . .	1-10-52	P.I.D.	...	...	...	10	16	...	...	2	4	17,702
4. Rohtak . . .	Sonepat . . .	2-10-52	P.I.D.	...	...	1	9	12	...	1	...	9	14,172

5. Ambala	Jagadhri	2-10-52	N.E.S.	...	...	...	10	20	...	...	...	10	10,345	
6. Jullundar	Banga	2-10-52	P.I.D.	...	...	...	10	17	...	...	...	10	18,752	
7. Sangrur	Malerkotla													
(12) RAJASTHAN														
1. Nagaur	Maulasar	2-10-52	P.I.D.	...	...	...	10	17	...	1	...	9	7,912	
2. Bikaner	Nokha	2-10-55	N.E.S.	...	...	...	10	20	N.A.	—				
3. Ganganagar	Raising nagar	2-10-52	Normalised.	NA.	N.A.	N.A.	All	75	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	All	15,000	
4. Kotah	Baran	2-10-52	P.I.D.	...	...	...	15	32	...	1	7	7	10,194	
5. Pali	Sumerpur	2-10-52	P.I.D.	...	3	2	5	11	...	1	3	6	10,158	
6. Udaipur	Rajsamand	2-10-52	P.I.D.	...	...	...	15	22	...	...	2	13	9,616	
7. Dungarpur	Sagwara	2-10-53	I.D.	...	...	...	12	19	...	2	7	3	11,667	
8. Ajmer	Pisengan													
9. Alwar	Kishangarbas	2-10-52	P.I.D.	...	...	...	10	16	...	2	5	3	8,070	
(13) UTTAR PRADESH														
1. Jhansi	Chirgaon	2-10-54	I.D.	...	...	4	10	12	2	10	1	1	8,425	
2. Kanpur	Ghatampur	26-1-54	I.D.	...	...	2	10	11	...	...	7	5	11,043	
3. Varanasi	Arazilines	26-1-54	I.D.	...	...	...	15	29	...	...	3	12	44,068	
4. Etawah	1. Mahewa	Sept., 48	P.D.P.	2	24	3	...	5	2	21	5	1	6,900	
	2. Bhagyanagar	1-10-51	,,	10	12	6	...	6	11	14	2	1	10,170	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
5. Deoria	Kasia	2-10-52	P.I.D.	...	...	...	10	18	...	...	3	7	11,321
6. Meerut	Loni	2-10-53	I.D.	...	1	2	14	17	...	1	3	5	10,722
7. Nainital	Sargakhet	26-1-54	I.D.	...	...	...	10	32	2	6	2	...	4,909
8. Gorakhpur	Bhathat	2-10-54	P.I.D.	...	...	...	7	17	...	...	...	7	22,605
9. Mainpuri	Sultanganj	2-10-52	P.I.D.	...	...	8	2	8	...	3	3	4	8,635
10. Almora	Garur-Baijnath	2-10-52	P.I.D.	...	...	...	10	38	...	1	7	2	6,818
(14) WEST BENGAL													
1. *Nadia*	*Shantipur (Fulia)*	2-10-52	P.I.D.	...	...	...	7	N.A.	...	1	4	2	46,430
2. *Shantiniketan*	*Sriniketan (Bolepur)*	16-7-52	N.E.S.	...	...	...	14	19	...	4	8	2	15,650
3. *Birbhum*	1. Najhati	2-10-52	N.M.	...	...	...	7	24	...	...	...	7	17,651
	2. Ahmedpur												
	3. Mohamadbazar	2-10-52	.	.	.	.	N.A.		.	.	.	.	.
4. Burdwan	Guskara	2-10-52	N.E.S.	.	.	.	N.A.		.	.	.	.	.
5. Midnapore	Jhargram	1-10-52	N.E.S.	...	...	...	14	84	...	3	6	5	9,309
(15) HIMACHAL PRADESH													
1. Sirmur	Paonta	2-10-52	P.I.D.	...	...	...	10	65	...	2	3	5	8,416
2. Sundernagar	Balh	2-10-52	P.I.D.	...	...	...	10	92	...	2	1	7	13,245
3. Bilaspur	Bilaspur (Sadar)	2-10-52	...	...	...	...	13	41	2	8	3	...	4,948

(16) PONDICHERRY													
1. Pondicherry . .	Pondicherry . .	15-5-55	N.E.S.	7	8	6	9	15	...	...	15	15	16,000
2. Karaikal . . .	Karaikal . . .	2-10-56	N.E.S.	...	2	5	3	11	...	...	4	6	9,632
(17) MANIPUR													
1. Manipur . .	Thoubal . .	2-10-52	P.I.D.	...	...	...	9	18	...	...	...	9	14,893
(18) TRIPURA													
1. Tripura . . .	Nutan-Haveli . .	1-10-52	P.I.D.	...	2	14	4	7	1	...	13	6	6,400

Appendix 10

EXTRACTS FROM THE PUBLICATION ENTITLED "COLLECTORS' CONFERENCE 1955", PUBLISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY, REVENUE DEPARTMENT, REGARDING THE WORK-LOAD OF THE MAMLATDARS.

Excessive Work to Mamlatdars
(Proposed by Collector of Belgaum)

1. I have always found that the sincere and conscientious Mamlatdars are overworked. To expect efficiency and satisfactory turn out of work from the Mamlatdars we will have to ensure that they are asked to do only what they are physically capable of doing. In our administrative machinery the Mamlatdar is an important tool and the efficiency of our administration will, to a considerable extent, depend upon the speed and efficiency of the Mamlatdar. But the work now expected of him is beyond his physical capacity if all the Government orders and the requirements of the various Laws and Rules are to be fully and properly implemented. I find, an impression that the work of the Revenue Department Officials generally and of the Mamlatdars in particular has considerably decreased due to the abolition of controls and Separation of Judiciary and the Treasury. I am afraid, the fact that the work of Mamlatdars has considerably increased on account of the introduction of the various agrarian reforms and hundreds of new schemes such as Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, Tenancy Act, the Bombay Pargana and Kulkarni Watans Abolition Act, and other Tenure Abolition Acts and Rules, Money Lending Act, Establishment of Village Panchayats in smaller villages, the Development Works and Schemes etc. etc., seems to have been lost sight of.

2. In order to give an idea of how Mamlatdar is excessively overworked by his multifarious obligatory duties, I give below a table showing the approximate *minimum* time in hours which he is required to spend only for a very few of the items of his work. The Appendix will elucidate the details

				Hours required per annum.
No. of days	..	365	(i) Chapter cases ..	640
Deduct Sundays	..	52	(ii) Tenancy cases ..	729
Deduct average No. of holidays per annum		24	(iii) Assistance suits ..	60
		——	(iv) Possessory suits ..	60
Balance	..	289	(v) Sub-Treasury verification ..	100
		——		

No. of working hours available at the rate of 8 hours per day per year	2312	(vi) Meetings	100
		(vii) Daftar inspection of clerks and C. Is.	150
		(viii) Perusal of daily tapal and attending to reminders	450
		(ix) Visitors	300
		(x) Journeys	320
		(xi) Village inspection	480
		(xii) Inspection of Village Panchayats	40
		TOTAL	3420
No. of working days	289	No. of hours required to be spent per day (3420/289)	11.8

This table will at once, I hope, show that a Mamlatdar is required to spend at least 11.8 hours per day only on the items mentioned in the table. This table is by no means exhaustive since a very large number of items such as recovery of land revenue, tagai, income tax, Sales Tax, Punitive Tax, etc., crop inspection, crop cutting experiments and Annewari, routine office work other than that mentioned in the table, electoral rolls and elections (Village Panchayats and Legislature), Celebration of the Independence Day, Vana Mahotsava, Republic Day, Gram Sudhar Saptah, etc., Attendance on Ministers and other Distinguished Visitors. Accidental fires and other calamities—visits and relief—, boundary marks, inspection of tagai works and other sites, Census, Local Development Works—collection of popular contribution and execution, managing fairs, handing over possession in Partition Decree cases, tour file cases, epidemics, scarcity and famine have not at all been taken into account. In fact my rough calculation indicates that all this would require about 45 hours of work per day.

3. We can expect officers to work *at the most* for 8 hours a day but the details of work mentioned above would show that the Mamlatdars have necessarily to work for many extra hours every day. This mars efficiency. A Mamlatdar with adequate intelligence cannot turn out efficient work if he is called upon to work more than say 5-6 hours a day. We cannot improve efficiency unless we do something about it. It is therefore considered necessary to thrash out ways and means to achieve this.

4. The figures are taken on the basis of average requirement and in all cases the very minimum is taken into account. The appendix will clarify the table.

Appendix

(i) *Chapter cases.*—Average annual receipts are 80 to 90 cases. Each case requires on an average not less than 8 hours for its disposal.

(ii) *Tenancy cases.*—The monthly average receipts are 37 cases. Each Mamlatdar has to dispose of at least 15-20 cases himself. Each case takes not less than 3-4 hours.

(iii) *Assistance suits.*—Annual receipts are about 132. Mamlatdar has to dispose of about 60 to 70 cases per year. Each case takes about an hour for its disposal.

(iv) *Possessory suits.*—Annual receipts are about 7 to 8 cases. Each case takes about 8 to 10 hours for its disposal.

(v) *Sub-Treasury verification.*—This is required to be done twice a month and the inspection takes at least 4 hours every time.

(vi) *Meetings.*—The Mamlatdar is required to hold a monthly meeting of Talathis and staff, and monthly meeting of Taluka Development Board, etc. Each meeting takes at least 3 to 4 hours.

(vii) *Daftar inspection.*—The Mamlatdar is required to inspect daftar of 2 clerks and one Circle Inspector per month. Inspection of one daftar takes at least 4 hours.

(viii) *Tapal.*—Tapal is received on all days except Sunday, *i.e.*, for about 313 days in a year. It takes on an average 1½ hours per day for the Mamlatdar to see his tapal.

(ix) *Visitors.*—The visitors usually take one or two hours on an average.

(x) *Journey to villages.*—The Mamlatdar normally travels about 400 miles per month, this at 15 miles per hour which is perhaps the maximum. He can do near about 27 hours per month, *i.e.*, 324 hours per year. The Mamlatdar is required to tour for 210 days in a year and it takes at least one hour per day in reaching or returning from the villages.

(xi) *Village inspection.*—The Mamlatdar is required to visit all the villages in the taluka at least once in a year. It takes about 3 to 4 hours to do an adequate thorough daftar inspection of one village. On average there are about 120 villages in a taluka.

(xii) *Inspection of Village Panchayats.*—There are about 40 Village Panchayat Committees in each taluka and the Mamlatdar has to spend one or two hours in connection with the Village Panchayat Committees whenever he visits any village having a Village Panchayat Committee. An inspection takes at least one hour and he has to inspect at least once a year.

Appendix 11

SCHEME OF AGRICULTURAL CREDIT IN TRIBAL AREAS OF ANDHRA PRADESH

During the year 1955-56 the Government of Andhra Pradesh sanctioned a scheme for the setting up of a corporation designated "ANDHRA SCHEDULED TRIBES FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD." for providing credit facilities and other amenities to the tribals living in the secheduled areas of the State. Later on, in view of the virtual impossibility of this institution working effectively as a company and fulfilling the objectives with which it was set up, it was taken into voluntary liquidation, and a more effective cooperative organisation known as "THE ANDHRA SCHEDULED TRIBES CO-OPERATIVE FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD." created instead. The area of operation of the corporation is at present confined to 105 villages in the scheduled areas in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts of the State to be extended to other areas gradually in stages. The godowns constructed at 8 places in these two districts with the grants received from the Government of India have been transferred to the Corporation.

Further there are also co-operative credit societies working in the tribal areas of the State with the main object of providing credit facilities to the tribals. The intention of the Government is to affiliate gradually all the existing co-operative societies in the tribal areas to the Corporation referred to in para 1 above and make the Corporation a single unit to serve the needs of the tribals.

Objects

The objects of the Co-operative Corporation are:—

(a) to provide credit facilities to members of the scheduled tribes;

(b) to procure and supply domestic requirements and other necessaries of life to the members of the scheduled tribes;

(c) to arrange for the marketing of agricultural and other produce including minor forest produce belonging to the members of the scheduled tribes;

(d) to encourage thrift, saving, self-help and mutual help among the members of the scheduled tribes;

(e) to supply agricultural requisites like seed, manure, ploughs, pumping sets and the like, and to disseminate knowledge of improved farming and agricultural practices and methods;

(f) to buy, construct and own or hire buildings and godowns and to acquire property, moveable or immoveable, by lease, sale or exchange and acquire patents, licences and rights which are necessary or expedient for the purposes of its business:

(g) to own or hire transport vehicles like motor lorries, vans, station wagons and the like;

(h) to open branches, offices or depots in the area of operations and to appoint local committees consisting of such members and on such conditions and for such purposes as may be determined;

(i) to employ the necessary staff including experts on such terms as to salary and tenure as may be determined, and to grant pension, gratuity or bonus or to subscribe for the Provident Fund to the members of the staff and to generally provide for their welfare;

(j) to invest the funds of the company not required for its business in such investments or securities as may be deemed expedient;

(k) to borrow or raise moneys, if necessary, on the security of the properties of the company; and

(l) to undertake generally such activities as may be conducive to the promotion of the economic uplift and social welfare of the members of the scheduled tribes and incidental to the attainment of the above objects.

Organisation

The Director Tribal Welfare is the *ex-officio* Vice-Chairman of the Corporation, while the Tehsildar or the Deputy Tehsildar in independent charge of the Taluk concerned is the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Primary Marketing Society.

The following officials are the *exofficio* Vice-Chairmen of the Corporation in the order of precedence:—

(i) The Agent to Government, Visakhapatnam.

(ii) The Agent to Government, Srikakulam.

(iii) The Additional Joint Registrar of Cooperative Societies.

The Board of Directors of the Corporation and the two primary societies comprise the officials and non-officials mentioned in Annexure I.

Senior Deputy Collector in the Andhra Civil Service is appointed as General Manager of the Corporation and a Co-operative Sub-Registrar as Manager of each of the Primary Societies. The General Manager is also the *ex-officio* Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Corporation, while the Manager of the Primary Societies is the Manager-cum-Ex-officio Secretary to the Board of Directors of the Primary Marketing Societies.

The amount of Rs. 2·00 lakhs previously advanced from the State funds towards the initial share capital of the defunct Corporation has been directed to be utilised towards the initial share capital of the Co-operative Corporation.

The value of each share of the Corporation is Rs. 100 and that of the primaries is Rs. 10. To start with, all the shares are subscribed by the Government and they are held by the ex-officio Directors.

The garages, and the transport vehicles purchased for the defunct Corporation are placed at the disposal of the Co-operative Corporation.

The Government have sanctioned the employment of the staff detailed in Annexure II free of cost, for a period of two years in the first instance from the dates of appointment, for working the Corporation and the two Primary Marketing Societies.

Annexure 1

Board of Management of the Co-operative Corporation

1. The Director of Tribal Welfare, Kakinada.
2. The Additional Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies in charge of the Agency Schemes.
3. The Conservator of Forests, Kakinada.
4. The Deputy Director of Agriculture, Visakhapatnam.
5. Agent to the Government, Visakhapatnam.
6. The Agent to the Government Srikakulam.

7., 8., 9. } Three non-officials to be nominated by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Board of Management of the Primary Marketing Societies

1. The Tehsildar or Deputy Tehsildar in independent charge of the Taluk concerned.
2. The Veterinary Assistant Surgeon of the Taluk concerned.
3. The Forest Ranger of the Taluk concerned.
4. The Health Inspector of the Taluk concerned.
5. The Agricultural Demonstrator of the Taluk concerned.

6., 7. } Two non-officials to be nominated by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

ANNEXURE II

Staff sanctioned for the Co-operative Corporation

1. One Deputy Collector on Rs. 300–700 p.m. as General Manager.
2. One Agricultural Demonstrator on Rs. 150 p.m. as Marketing Assistant.
3. One Co-operative Sub-Registrar on Rs. 150–5–200 p.m. as Accounts officer.
4. One Upper Division Clerk on Rs. 80–3–95–5–110 as Accountant.
5. One Upper Division Clerk on Rs. 80–3–95–5–110 as Correspondence clerk.
6. One Stenographer on Rs. 45–3–60–2–90 p.m.
7. One Typist-cum-Lower Division clerk on Rs. 45–3–60–2–90 p.m.
8. Four peons on Rs. 18–½ (A)–25 p.m.

Staff sanctioned for the two primary Marketing Societies.

1. Two Co-operative Sub-Registrars on Rs. 150–5–200 p.m. each as Managers.
2. Two Senior Co-operative Inspectors on Rs. 90–4–110–5–120 p.m. each as Accountant-cum-Store keeper.
3. Two Typists-cum-clerks on Rs. 45–3–60–2–90 p.m. each.
4. Two watchmen at the market rates.
5. Two Jeep drivers on Rs. 35–1–45 p.m. each for the two jeeps.
6. Two lorry drivers on Rs. 40–1–50 p.m. each for the lorries.
7. Four peons on Rs. 18–½–25 p.m. each.
8. Two clearners on Rs. 15–½ (A)–20 p.m. each.

Appendix 12(A)

OUTLINES AND PROFORMAE FOR THE HAND-BOOK-*CUM*-POCKET DIARY OF THE GRAM SEWAK

NOTE.—The Planning Research and Action Institute, U.P. has published a Hand-Book-*cum*-Pocket Diary of the Gram Sewak. Here only its out-lines are given.

Appendix 12(A)

OUTLINES AND PROFORMAE FOR THE HAND BOOK-*CUM*-POCKET DIARY OF THE GRAM SEWAK.

Part I—Contents of the Hand-Book.

SECTION

1. Objectives and Programme of Community Projects and National Extension Service: Programme; budget pattern; training; importance of the Gram Sewak; projects and their success.

2. Basic Principles of Extension Work .

3. How to secure People's Participation?

4. Methods for Social Education Programme.

5. Duties, Responsibilities and Functions of the Gram Sewak: Agricultural; animal husbandry; social education; public health; co-operatives; panchayats; community works; miscellaneous.

6. Organisational Pattern: Pattern at the village level; pattern at the block level; mutual relationship of various categories of workers: people's organisation at various levels; constitution of block advisory committee (panchyat samiti), panchayats, etc.

7. Inventory of the equipments supplied to Gram Sewak for various programmes; Agriculture; animal husbandry; social education; public health; co-operatives; others.

8. List of Records and Returns to be maintained by Gram Sewak.

9. Procedure of Crop-Cutting Experiments.

10. Principles of Agricultural Extension; Procedure of organising field demonstrations; methods of maximising agricultural yields; agricultural activities for each month during the year.

11. Principles of Extension of Animal Husbandry Programme; Principal items of work for each month.

12. Principles of Extension of Public Health Programme; Principal items of work for each month.

13. Principles of Extension of Social Education Pragramme: Principal items of work for each month.

14. Principles of Extension of Panchayats and Co-operatives Programme: Principal items of work for each month.

15. Nutrient Elements in various Manures and Fertiliezers.

16. Nitrogen Requirement for various Crops.

17. Soil Conservation: Problems and solutions.

18. Main Crop Pests and Plant Protection Measures: Symptoms and preventive and curative measures.

19. Main Crop Diseases and their Cures: Symptoms, preventive and curative measures.

20. Important Pesticides and their Uses.

21. Loans and Grants-in-aid available for Development Projects: Rules and regulations.

22. Techanical Information for Gram Sewaks:

    (a) Agriculture: Horticulture and tree plantation; rotation of crops; distancing of seeds for various crops and vegetables; varieties of improved seeds for various crops; organisation of crop competitions at various levels.

    (b) Animal Husbandry: Preventive measures against contagious diseases of cattle; symptoms; treatment; cattle inoculation and vaccination.

    (c) Public Health: Preventive measures against contagious diseases; symptoms, causes and cures; what to eat and how? Nutritional contents of various food articles and balanced diet.

    (d) Co-operatives and Panchayats: Latest legislation and important provisions therein.

23. Miscellaneous.

PART II

Proformae for Basic Information and Budget Provision for Gram Sewak Circle (attached).

PART III

Proformae for Monthly Targets and Achievements for the period April, 195 to March 195 and Daily Diary (attached).

NOTE.—All the information in Part I is meant for ready reference regarding various technical aspects of the development programme with which a Gram Sewak is concerned.

It would be useful to include in Part III a standard list of items to be reported upon, together with Code Nos. of each item, a list of items with months during which seasonal analysis on them is desired in the State, and calendars for the previous, current and following years, with some blank pages for diagrams and maps pertaining to the Gram Sewak circle. Some blank pages should also be left for the inspecting officers to record their comments and suggestions regarding the work done in the circle.

PART II—PROFORMAE FOR BASIC INFORMATION AND BUDGET PROVISIONS FOR GRAM SEWAK CIRCLE

1. Name of Block ....

2. District ....

3. Name of Gram Sewak ....

4. Circle Headquarters ....

5. Names of Gaon Sabhas/Panchayats..

A. Basic Information

Sl. No.	Items	Sl. Nos. of Gaon Sabhas/ Panchayats										Total for circle
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	The list of items should cover all important items out of the Block Survey Report. under the following heads which are just illustrative:—											
1	Population . . .											
2	Cattle Population . .											
3	Area											
4	Agriculture. . . .											
5	Means of Irrigation . .											
6	Improved Agricultural Implements . . .											
7	Public Health . . .											
8	Social Education . . .											
9	Cooperatives . . .											
10	Community Works . .											
11	Village and Cottage Industries . . .											
12	Occupational Distribution of Population . . .											
13	Others											

B. BUDGET PROVISIONS:

(a) *Government Loans and Grants-in-aid (Rs)*

Sl. No. of villages	Achievement for corresponding half-year last year.	Target for the current half year	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Achievement for current half-year
			T.A.	T.A.	T.A.	T.A.	T.A.	T.A.	

T=Target, A=Achievement.

(b) *People's Contribution (Rs)*

Sl. No. of villages	Achievement for corresponding half-year last year.	Target for the current half-year.	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Achievement for current half year
			T.A.	T.A.	T.A.	T.A.	T.A.	T.A.	

T=Target, A=Achievement.

NOTE:— The proformae for the first six months are meant to be repeated for the next six months for each item with one more column at the end showing "Achievement for the current year."

PART III.—PROFORMAE FOR TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD APRIL 195.. TO MARCH 195.. AND DAILY DIARY

TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Subject : Agriculture
Season : Kharif/Rabi

Main Item : Seed Distribution (Mds.)
Sub-Item : ....

Sl. No. of villages	Previous year's total achievement	Current year's target	April		May		June		July		August		Sept.		Achievement for current half-year
			T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	
Total															
Progressive Total:															

T=Target A=Achievement.

Subject : Agriculture
Season : Kharif/Rabi

Main Item : Seed Distribution (Mds).
Sub-Item : ....

Sl. No. of villages	Previous year's total achievement	Current year's target	Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Jan.		Feb.		March		Achievement of current year
			T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	
Total:															
Progressive Total:															

T=Target A=Achievement

DAILY DIARY

Month.................195 .

Date	Villages visited	Work done	Place of night halt

Appendix 12(B)

HAND BOOK-*CUM*-POCKET DIARY OF THE BLOCK LEVEL WORKERS (OUTLINES AND PROFORMAE)

PART I: Narrative Contents

PART II : Statistical:

(A) Basic Information common for all Block Level Workers.

(B) Basic Information useful for individual subject Matter Specialists.

(C) Grants-in-aid, Loans and People's Contribution.

(D) Progress Report (Targets and Achievements) and Daily Diary.

NOTE:—The outlines and proformae for the Handbook-*cum*-Pocket Diary of the Block Level Workers are based on the draft Handbook-*cum*-Pocket Diary prepared by the Planning Research and Action Institute, U.P.

Appendix 12 (B)

HAND BOOK-*CUM*-POCKET DIARY OF THE BLOCK LEVEL WORKERS.

(OUT-LINES AND PROFORMAE)

PART I: NARRATIVE CONTENTS

This part of the Hand Book will contain notes, references, explanations and useful information of general as well as technical nature pertaining to the programmes entrusted to each worker concerned. A tentative list of such items is given below:—

(a) *General information*

1. Objectives and programme of community development, budget pattern and departmental set-up in the organisational heirarchy, both in the horizontal as well as in the vertical planes.
2. Basic principles of extension under each sector of work.
3. Principles of democratic decentralisation: How to fit in with the new set-up of the welfare State at various levels and how to secure people's participation?
4. Second Five Year Plan: Main programmes and targets.
5. Comparative statistics of India and other countries (general).
6. Basis for preparing estimates of constructional items and procedure for obtaining loans and aid.

(b) *Techanical information*

1. Functions and duties of the official concerned.
2. Relationships with the various departmental officers and field staff.
3. Gap between the existing departmental set-up and the ultimate optimum set-up for an ideal welfare State, and the methods to fill up the same.
4. List of statements to be submitted with date of submission and authority to whom to be submitted.
5. Methods of surveys, evaluation and reporting: Ultimate objectives and the correct procedure of each, including co-ordination of various reporting agencies at each level.

6. Progress indicators: Theory, link with the ultimate objectives of the Second Five Year Plan at each level, procedure of study and co-ordination in the horizontal and the vertical planes.
7. Composite indices of progress for each sector of development activity: Procedure of working out the same and method of comparison in time and place at each level.
8. Numbers and dates of important circulars and G.Os, together with brief contents thereof.
9. Sources of supply of equipment and books.
10. Current prices of important items of supply, *e.g.* manures and agricultural implements etc.
11. List of important books and journals, subject-wise.
12. Comparative statistics of India and other countries (technical items).
13. Annual seasonal calendar.
14. List of Research Stations/Institutions in India which should be consulted on technical subjects.

(c) *Tables*

1. Daily wages.
2. Weights and Measures.
3. Proformae of statements to be submitted.
4. Calendar.
5. Other technical tables.
6. Map of the Block (Scale 1" = 4 miles), indicating location of important centres of activity, including those serving as nucleus for radiation of activities all round.

PART II: STATISTICAL

This part will be divided into the following sections:—

(A) Basic information common for all block level workers to be printed in all diaries.

(B) Basic information useful for individual subject-matter specialists to be printed in the diaries of the related extension officers only except in the case of the diary of the block development officer in which all the information should be included.

(C) Grants-in-aid, loans and people's contribution.

(D) Progress Reports (Targets and Achievements) and Daily Diary. This portion will be divided into two parts, one dealing with the progress reports against each item and the other containing a record of each day's work on the same lines as in the case of the Gram Sewaks, with the only difference that in the case of the block level workers the unit of reporting will be the Gram Sewak Circle. Some blank pages should also be left at the end for remarks by the supervising officers from higher levels.

2. The requisite proformae and out-lines are given subsequently.

Appendix 12 (B)—(*contd.*)

HAND BOOK-*CUM*-POCKET DIARY OF BLOCK LEVEL WORKERS

(*A*) *BASIC INFORMATION FOR ALL THE BLOCK LEVEL WORKERS*
(*B*) *BASIC INFORMATION FOR INDIVIDUAL SUBJECT-MATTER SPECIALISTS*

---

(2)

Name ....

Designation ....

Block ....

District ....

Year.............................Signature.................

(A) BASIC INFORMATION FOR ALL

All the principal items in the Block Survey Reports regarding area, population, No. of families, occupational distribution of adults, information centres in the various Gram Sewak circles in the block, location of the block headquarters, names of local village leaders and prominent persons etc. should be covered under this head in appropriate tables.

(B) BASIC INFORMATION FOR INDIVIDUAL SUBJECT-MATTER SPECIALISTS

(1) *Agriculture.*—Location of farms, orchards, nurseries and their particulars; distribution of area as cultivated, uncultivated, irrigated, unirrigated etc.; crop distribution; horticulture; means of irrigation; sources of supply of seeds, manures and implements; sale agencies for agricultural and horticultural produce; main plant diseases prevalent in the block from time to time; soils and crop rotation: manures and implements in use; general situation of rainfall; principal fruit and fuel trees grown; and other items should be provided for with appropriate tables.

(2) *Animal Husbandry.*—Cattle population under different categories and breeds; foot-baths and improved cattle-sheds; existing veterinary institutions; cattle exhibitions and melas; and cattle diseases usually required to be handled should figure in suitable tables.

(3) *Social Education.*—Suitable tables should include items such as general information regarding various social education institutions in various Gram Sewak circles, buildings for these institutions, literacy situation in the different circles and in the block as a whole, existing facilities for basic education for boys and girls, and existing facilities for higher education in the different circles as well as the block as a whole.

(4) *Public Health.*—Distribution of population according to sex and age groups; existing facilities for public health such as allopathic and ayurvedic dispensaries and hospitals and maternity centres; sanitary provisions; main diseases and contagious diseases usually confronted with; other main problems of public health in the various circles; general preventive and curative measures against malaria, philaria, T.B., kala-azar, typhoid etc.; existing arrangements for the removal of night soil etc.; existing system of sewage disposal; systems of improved latrines; all these items should be suitably recorded in appropriate tables.

(5) *Co-operatives.*—No. of villages having co-operative societies; No. of villages in which co-operative societies are being organised; proportion of families participating in co-operative societies to total No. of families; No. of co-operative societies of different categories; pucca co-operative seed store buildings; location of co-operative unions and co-operative Ghee unions; banking facilities with location of co-operative and other banks; No. of co-operative societies covered by each bank; loans distributed and over-due etc.: all such item should find a place in suitable tables in the diary with reference to the Gram Sewak Circles and the block as a whole separately as far as possible.

(6) *Panchayats.*—No. of panchayats, *Nyaya* Panchayats, revenue collecting panchayats, panchayats enforcing model bye-laws; taxes levied and realised; expenditure on different development programmes sector-wise; No. of trained panchayat officials; total No. of panchayat officials, all these and other items should be provided for in the diary of the extention officer concerned, with reference to Gram Sewak circles and block as a whole.

(7) *Village and Cottage Industries.*—Persons employed under each industry and value of the annual production of each; location of the principal village and cottage industries; sugar-cane crushers installed; oil expellers installed; leather tanning centres; training-*cum*-production centres; co-operative brick kilns and volume and value of annual production of each: all these and other relevant items with suitable categories under each should be covered in suitable tables, again with reference to Gram Sewak Circles and the block as a whole.

(C) *GRANTS-IN-AID, LOANS AND PEOPLE'S CONTRIBUTION*

(i) *Budget Loans*

Sl. No.	Purpose of the loan	Total loans available for the Block (Rs).	Names and addresses of recipients	Amounts of loans advanced (Rs.)	Dates of		Remarks
					applications	disbursements	

(ii) *Grants-in-aid*

Sl. No.	Purpose of grant-in-aid	Total amount available for the Block (Rs.)	Names and addresses of recipients	Amounts disbursed				Dates on which purpose of the grant completed
				1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	

(iii) *People's Contribution*

Sl. No.	Purpose of Contribution	Gram Sewak Circle	People's Contribution										Total (Rs.)
			Cash (Rs.)	Labour		Land		Buildings		Other			
				Man-hours	Value (Rs.)	Area (acres)	Value (Rs.)	Nos.	Value (Rs.)	Form	Qty.	Value (Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

(D) PROGRESS REPORTS (TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS) AND DAILY DIARY

(i) *Proforma for Progress Reports*

Subject :
Season :

Main Item :
Sub-Item :

S. No. of Gram Sewak Circle	Previous year's total achievement	April		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Total achievement for current half-year
		T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	
Total .														
Progressive Total :														

(i) *Proforma for Progress Reports* (contd.)

Subject :
Season :

Main Item :
Sub-Item :

Sl. No. of Gram Sewak Circle	Previous year's total achievement	Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Total achievement for current year
		T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	
Total .														
Progressive Total :														

NOTE: The above two proformae will face each other and as many similar sheets facing each other shall be provided in the diary as the number of items and sub-items to be reported upon. The symbols 'T' and 'A' stand for targets and achievements respectively.

(ii) *Proforma for daily diary*

Month.......................195 .

Date	Gram Sewak Circle	Work done	Place of night halt

NOTE:— Two such pages will face each other and as many similar sheets will be provided in the diary after the portion containing Progress Reports proforma, as may be necessary.

Appendix 13

OUTLINES OF THE MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT PROFORMAE EVOLVED BY THE PLANNING RESEARCH AND ACTION INSTITUTE, U.P.

NOTE : These proformae will have to be modified and adapted for report on a quarterly basis. Some of the forms have not been included in this Appendix.

Form A

Gram Sewak's Progress Report for the month of........................195 .

Principal Head———————————

Name of Gram Sewak..............................Circle Headquarters..........

Block..............................District ....

Standard Serial No. *	Items of work	Target for the month	Achievement during the month	Corresponding achievement last year	Progressive Target	Progressive Achievement	Progressive achievement during corresponding period last year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

*This should correspond with the serial numbers of items as given in the Monthly Progress Report proforma in Form 'G' in order to facilitate tabulation at the block headquarters.

NOTES AND COMMENTS BY GRAM SEWAK

1. Significant successes and failures.
2. Difficulties, bottlenecks and suggestions for solution.

———————————

Signatures of Gram Sewak

FORM B

People's Contribution

Gram Sewak Circle. . . . . Block. . . . . Month. . . . . 19 .

No.	Items	(1) Cash (Rs.)	(2) Labour		(3) Land		(4) Buildings		(5) Others			Total Estimated value of (1) to (5) (Rs.)	Grants-in-aid (Rs.)	Loans (Rs.)
			Man-hours	Value (Rs.)	Area	Value (Rs.)	Nos.	Value (Rs.)	Particulars	Quantity	Value (Rs.)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Signatures of Gram Sewak

Date. . . . .

Form C

Gram Sewak's Fortnightly Programme and Tour Report

Block.................... Gram Sewak Circle.......................Fortnight.........from..........195....to........195 .

Date	Villages to be visited	Work programmed	Place of night halt	Actual place of night halt	Execution report
1	2	3	4	5	6

The above programme has been approved by the Group Level Workers concerned at today's meeting.

Date......................Signatures of Gram Sewak ....

Submitted to Block Development Officer.

Signatures of Gram Sewak

Date....................

FORM D

Proforma for two additional Registers to be maintained by Gram Sewak

(i) *Cattle Inoculation Register*

S. No.	Owner's name	Village	Name of disease	Category* & No. of cattle inoculated	Date of inoculation	Preventive or curative	Result
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

*Please state whether cows, buffaloes, bullocks etc.

(ii) *Agricultural Demonstration Register*

Name of Crop .... Rabi/Kharif 195..../5 ....

Class of Demonstration .... Purpose ....

Block/Tehsil .... Gram Sewak Circle ....

Village.. Farmer's name ....

Sl. No.	Particulars	Treated Plot **	Control Plot
1	2	3	4
1	*Situation of the Field*—		
	(a) Khasra No.		
	(b) Soil and surface etc.		
	(c) Manures and fertilisers used during preceding two seasons		
	(d) Particulars of the preceding two crops.		
2	*Details of seeds sown*—		
	(a) Variety		
	(b) Quantity per acre (Seers)		
	(c) Method of sowing		
	(d) Date of sowing		
3	*Details of manures and fertilisers*—		
	(a) Manures and fertilisers used		
	(b) Quantity per acre (Mds.)		
	(c) Method of manuring		
	(d) Date of manuring		
	(e) Amount spent (Rs.)		

**Please see remark at end of this form.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Treated Plot **	Control Plot
1	2	3	4
4	*Details of Agricultural Implements used*—		
	(*a*) Plough		
	(*b*) Cultivator		
	(*c*) Seed drill		
	(*d*) Others		
5	*Germination*—		
	Percentage of seed germinated . . .		
6	*Irrigation*—		
	(*a*) Means (canal, well, tank, river etc.) .		
	(*b*) Means utilised.		
	(*c*) No. of waterings		
	(*d*) Dates of waterings		
7	*Sowing, hoeing, and weeding etc.*—		
	(*a*) No. of times hoeing and weeding done .		
	(*b*) Man-days spent		
	(*c*) Rate of daily wages		
	(*d*) Details of improved methods of sowing adopted		
8	*Date of crop-cutting*		
9	*Result of crop-cutting* (Mds., Srs. and Chataks)		
	(*a*) Weight of the produce (20 hoops) inside the selected triangle/rectangle. (to be taken immediately after crop-cutting before drying)		
	(*b*) Weight of produce after drying . . .		

OTHER REMARKS

Please note below the relevant information against each item.

1. Details of crop diseases and loss due to cattle pests, measures taken to remove them, percentage of loss to the crop and amount spent on all the measures taken.

2. Special events which may have affected the crops, such as drought, frosts, floods etc., and percentage of loss to the crop on these accounts.

3. Other significant details such as the impact of the demonstration on the farmer and on other farmers, suggestions for improvement in the procedure of field demonstrations for the future, main difficulties confronted in making the demonstrations effective and successful and the methods used to remove them etc.

Signatures of Gram Sewak.

Remarks of Supervisory Staff

**If there are more than one demonstration plots, this column should be sub-divided into as many columns, and details of each recorded separately.

FORM E

Block Level Subject-Matter Specialists' Progress Report for the month of........................195 .

Designation..........................Block..........................District...................

Sl. No.	Name of the Gram Sewak Circle	Item*						Item*						Item*					
		Target for the month	Achievement during the month	Achievement during corresponding month last year	Cumulative target	Cumulative achievement	Cumulative achievement during corresponding month last year	Target for the month	Achievement during the month	Achievement during the corresponding month last year	Cumulative target	Cumulative achievement	Cumulative achievement during corresponding month last year	Target for the month	Achievement during the month	Achievement during corresponding month last year	Cumulative target	Cumulative achievement	Cumulative achievement during current period last year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Total																			

*Please stick to the names of items of work, units and serial numbers as those given in the Monthly Progress Report Proforma as per Form 'G'.

Signatures ....

Date..............................

FORM F

Block Level Subject-Matter Specialists' Programme for the month of........................195 .

Designation...............................Block.......................District.........

Sl. No.	Date	Name of Gram Sewak Circle	Work programmed	Place of night halt	No. of action visits	No. of night halts	Actual place of night halt	Execution Report
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Total for the Month .						
		Total since the beginning of the year . .						

Signatures ....

Date........................

FORM G

MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT FOR THE BLOCK

Block..

Month ....Year...

PART A—STATISTICAL

List of principal headings in the Monthly Statistical Progress Report

1. Agriculture
   (*i*) Seed distribution.
   (*ii*) Seed procurement.
   (*iii*) Manures and fertilisers.
   (*iv*) Agricultural implements.
   (*v*) Soil conservation and land reclamation.
   (*vi*) Agricultural extension work.
   (*vii*) Horticulture.
   (*viii*) Plant protection.
2. Agricultural engineering and minor irrigation works.
3. Animal husbandry.
4. Public health.
5. General and Social Education.
6. Prantiya Rakshak Dal and cultural activities.
7. Cooperatives.
8. Panchayats and community works.
9. Harijan welfare, and amelioration of backward classes.
10. Social welfare, women welfare and youth work.
11. Cottage and small scale industries.
12. Miscellaneous.
13. People's contribution.
14. Others.

NOTE :—A suggestive list of items of work under each of these heads can be seen in the Monthly Progress Report proforma evolved by the Planning Research and Action Institute, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow, and adopted with such additions and alterations as may be called for in the light of local requirements of each State.

FORM G (*Contd.*)

Proforma for Monthly Statistical Progress Report at the Block Level.

(As many sheets to be provided for as the number of items may justify and report of each major head should be on independent sheets of paper)

Sl. No.	Items of work with principal heads	Achievement during last year	Current year's target	Target for the month	Achievement during the month	Corresponding achievement last year	Cummulative target	Cummulative achievement	Corresponding achievement last year	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

NOTE :—Suggestive details such as varieties of seeds, manures and fertilisers, improved implements, crop pests and diseases, cattle diseases, breeds of cattle, definition of technical terms and instructions regarding actual scope of items to be reported upon should be indicated in foot-notes.

Part B– Analytical Report

The analytical report should consist mainly of narrative comments on the following subjects unless otherwise necessary.

1. Details of successes and failures during the month and their causes.

2. Difficulties and bottlenecks (particularly concerning the adequancy of officials and field workers, their training, supply line, and financial sanctions etc.) and suggestions for their removal.

3. Progress of team spirit and cooperation among the field workers in the horizontal as well as the vertical planes, and suggestions for improvement.

4. Attitudes of the people, volunteer leaders and people's organisations towards various programmes and the extent of their cooperation in and contribution to them.

5. Seasonal analysis of the items of work which are more prominent in various months (such as Rabi/Kharif Seed Distribution and Recovery, lay-out and analysis of agricultural demonsrations, inoculation of cattle, mass vaccination etc.).

6. Analysis of various programmes started and sustained, impact of various programmes on ultimate increases in productivity and other expected results and of acievements as proportion, of the corresponding development potential of the Blocks in each sphere.

FORM II

Proforma for Monthly Statistical Progress Report on People's Contribution for the Block.

Sl. No.	Items of work	(1) Cash (Rs.)	(2) Labour		(3) Land		(4) Buildings		(5) Others			Total estimated value (1) to (5) (Rs.)	Grants-in-aid	Loans. (Rs.)
			Man-hours	Value (Rs.)	Area	Value (Rs.)	Nos.	Value (Rs.)	Parti-culars	Quan-tity	Value (Rs.)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

NOTE :—As many similar sheets should be provided as may be justified by the number of items in which the people may have contributed in one form or the other.

Appendix 14

NOTE ON PROGRESS INDICATORS AND COMPOSITE INDICES OF PROGRESS

The problem of evolving suitable progress indicators and composite indices of progress has not yet admitted of a satisfactory solution. Good progress indicators, including composite indices of progress, should satisfy the following criteria:

(i) They should correctly reflect the progress of each programme and enable the workers at all levels to keep in touch with the progress of achievements in relation to the ultimate objectives of the programme.

(ii) They should help to stimulate thinking at all levels regarding the deficiencies in achievements as compared with the corresponding targets fixed for the periods under consideration as well as for the Plan period as a whole on the one hand, and the development potential of the area (the Gram Sewak circle, the block, the district, the State or the country at large, as the case may be) on the other.

(iii) It should be possible for the staff concerned to report the data for the indicators satisfactorily to ensure that the data are fairly reliable and capable of comparison between different areas at any given time and in the case of the same area at different times. The analysis should give the following comparisons:

(a) Achievement in different Gram Sewak's circles;

(b) achievement against the targets for the period under report as well as the progressive achievements against progressive targets;

(c) achievement during the current year with the achievements during the corresponding period of previous year;

(d) total achievements since the starting of the programme for the area as percentage of the corresponding target for the entire plan period in order to indicate how much of the work that can possibly be done has already been completed and how much remains to be done under each item;

(e) achievement per 1,000 of population or per unit cost or other suitable unit in order to provide a uniform base for comparison in different blocks. Obviously, no single unit of measurement can be applicable to all the items of the programme.

(iv) The data should be significant and should reflect vital information likely to be of use in judging the progress and modifying the future course of action.

2. The pro-forma for final progress reports at all levels should satisfy the requirements of the above characteristics. The statistics available through the block survey reports and the regular progress reports referred to above will not be sufficient for determining the progress indicators; the analytical portion of the report too should be used for setting out significant features and conclusions including the items reflected in the statistics as well as collective aspects to be observed directly.

3. Another important consideration is that most, if not all, the items of the programme are seasonal in nature and they commence and close in a particular part of the year. The progress indicators will, therefore, have to form part of the seasonal analysis. The comparison of achievement as between different units of area or different periods of the same unit or in relation to the total need or potential, or in relation to the effort or resources spent, or extent of acceptance by the people or the families covered, should be brought out in the body of the analytical report at the close of each season.

4. In order to make the progress indicators really useful for timely action, it is obvious that all this analysis should be available to each successive supervisory level at the earliest possible time. The progress indicators would therefore necessarily have to form part of the quarterly analysis in respect of all items, the season for which closes in a particular quarter.

5. The progress indicators should be computed and the same type of analysis should be carried out by our workers at all levels with the only difference that the area covered and its unit will be different. Thus, for instance, within limits of practicability, the Gram Sewak should be as much interested in respect of his circle in the number of families using fertilisers, the quantity used by them, the acreage covered and the additional production likely to accrue as a result thereof, as the Extension Officer (Agriculture) and the Block Development Officer at the block level, the District Agriculture Officer at the district level, the Director of Agriculture and the Development Commissioner and other authorities at the State level and the Ministries of Agriculture and Community Development at the Centre. Our workers at all the levels should use these progress indicators for a more realistic and effective action at their own levels as well as for enabling the higher levels to take equally realistic and effective action in their turn.

6. The data regarding such items as population, emigrants, immigrants, occupational distribution of population and employment under the

current list of indicators does not vary substantially from year to year and no suitable machinery exists to record variations in the short period satisfactorily. All these items have therefore been rightly excluded from the list of indicators by the Sixth Development Commissioners' Conference. In respect of large scale variations, however, special studies in the causes and the effects of the same should certainly be encouraged.

7. An illustrative proforma is being given in Annexure I which, it is hoped, will be helpful in working out correct progress indicators as well as composite indices of progress at all levels. Brief outlines of working out these indicators and indices are given below. It would be desirable if subject matter specialists at all levels work out complete details in respect of the items of activity and the various programmes with which they are concerned, on these lines.

8. Hitherto the practice in respect of progress indicators has been to collect data for physical achievements for selected items, consolidate the same for each State as a whole and reproduce the same as an indication of achievement. In the case of improved seeds distributed, for example, the total quantity of all varieties of improved seeds distributed as a consolidated figure for the country as a whole does not give any useful indication of the attainment of the ultimate objectives of this activity. If, on the other hand, the progress of the distribution of improved seeds is studied separately for each variety, for each level and under the following heads, the results will be entirely different:

(i) Improved seeds distributed .... (Mds.).

(ii) Area covered .... (Acres.)

(iii) Item (ii) as percentage of total cultivated area under the seed in question. (Percentage.)

(iv) No. of families using improved seed (Nos.)

(v) Item (iv) as percentage of total No. of agricultural families sowing the seed in question. (Percentage.)

9. Here the progress indicator will be, not the quantity of seed distributed under each variety or under all varieties, but the percentage of the area under improved variety against the total area under the improved as well as the ordinary varieties of the same seed on the one hand and the percentage of the number of agricultural families using improved variety against the total number of agricultural families using both the improved as well as the ordinary varieties of the same seed, on the other. A summation of the data in absolute figures against each of the items (i), (ii) and (iv) for each constituent unit within a level (villages in a Gram Sewak circle, Gram Sewak circles in a block, blocks in a district, districts in a State and States in the country) will easily make it possible to work

out progress indicators, i.e., items (iii) and (v), for each higher level, realistically and without any loss of time for effective direction.

10. An expression of each of the items (i) to (v) referred to in para 8, in the proforma given in Annexure I will obviously make many more comparisons possible. An analysis of the data in this form will easily reveal, apart from many other interesting features of the study, the pockets within each area which require the immediate attention of the development staff for securing the objectives of the activity most economically.

11. Another instance may be taken from the various items under the co-operative programme. All the societies may be categorised into credit, multi-purpose, farming, marketing, industrial, those working on integrated finance system etc. Each of these categories may then be studied with reference to

(i) Total No. functioning;
(ii) Total membership;
(iii) No. of villages covered;
(iv) Amount of share capital raised;
(v) Average share capital per member;
(vi) Amount of loans advanced;
(vii) No. of members to whom loans advanced;
(viii) Average loans advanced per member;
(ix) No. of instalments due:
(x) No. of instalments paid;
(xi) Item (x) as a percentage of item (ix);
(xii) No. of persons on whom instalments are due;
(xiii) No. of persons who paid instalments; and
(xiv) Item (xiii) as percentage of item (xii).

The conclusions from the above data and from its expansion in the form in Annexure I are obvious.

12. In respect of composite indices, the efforts so far have been to evolve some sort of a weightage to each item of activity under all the sectors and to work out a composite index for the entire development programme as a whole. It is now generally agreed that composite indices will have to be worked out separately for each sector of activity, i.e., agriculture, animal husbandry, etc. To begin with, it would perhaps be more desirable to delimit the scope of the composite indices still further by selecting specific items under each sector, having a bearing upon specific objectives, such as increased food production etc., and work out the composite indices for each such group of items separately. This will be possible by adding the relevant expected results in columns 15 and 16 in Annexure I at each level and rendering the totals as a percentage of the corresponding targets. In the present stage of the statistical organisation, a more minute analysis will perhaps not be quite practicable.

Annexure I

Illustrative Proforma for Progress Indicators and Composite Indices of Progress

(For all levels)

Sl. No.	Items with background data	Unit	Current quarter			Corresponding quarter during previous year			Progressive			Progressive Target at end of Second Plan period	Col. 11 as percentage of Col. 13	Expected results in terms of basic objectives during current quarter*	Progressive total of expected results in terms of basic objectives*	Remarks
			Target	Achievement	Percentage	Target	Achievement	Percentage	Target	Achievement	Percentage					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

*In columns 15 and 16 the expected results will be based on some sort of a yard-stick. The Central Govt. [*vide* Annexure I(a)] and the State Govts. have prescribed such yard-sticks in respect of various items for food production. Similar yard-sticks should be evolved for different levels in the light of local conditions. In the case of other programmes, such yard-sticks will be required for very few items.

Annexure I(a)

Statement of all India Yard-sticks of Additional Food Production

(As prescribed by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Food and Agriculture)

(General Yard-stick· 1/5 ton per acre)

	Acreage covered per unit (acres)	Additional production (tons)
I. *Permanent Schemes.*		
(*i*) *Minor Irrigation*		
(*a*) Sinking of new wells . . .	5·0	1·0 per well.
(*b*) Repairs to old wells . .	2·5	0·5 per well.
(*c*) Installation of persian wheels, rahats etc	2·5 Addl.	0·5 * per rahat, etc.
(*d*) Tubwells	400**	60 per tubewell**.
(*e*) Pumping installations . . .	These vary with the size of the Unit.	0·2 tons per acre.
(*f*) Tanks, dams, channels etc . .	These vary with the size of the Unit.	
(*ii*) *Land Improvement Schemes*		
(*a*) Clearance and reclamation of waste lands		General Yardstick: 1/3 ton per acre of new land.
(*b*) Mechanical Cultivation . .		No general yard-stick applied.
(*c*) Contour bunding. . . .		1/50 ton per acre.

	Dosage	Addl. production per unit (tons)
II. *Supply Schemes*:		
(*i*) *Fertilizers*		
(*a*) Ammonium Sulphate . . .	20 lbs. of Nitrogen per acre.	2·0 per ton of ammonium sulphate.
(*b*) Super Phosphate . . .		1·0 per ton of super-phosphate.
(*ii*) *Manures*		(varies widely)
(*a*) Oilcake		1·0
(*b*) Bonemeal		1·0
(*c*) Town compost		0·03
(*d*) Green manure		4·0
(*iii*) *Improved seeds*		
(*a*) Rice		2·0 per ton of seed.
(*b*) Wheet		2·0 per ton of seed.

*A well fitted with persian wheel etc., gives 1·5 tons of extra yield.

**This represents the general yard-stick, but it varies with the size of the tubewell. Even of these 400 acres generally covered by a tubewell, it is expected that only 300 acres will benefit foodgrains.

Appendix 15

FOLLOW-UP OF THE TRAINEES—GRAM SEWAK

1. The Instructors, B.D.Os and Extension Officers should all be involved equally in the follow-up programme. They should all study the work of Gram Sewaks in the field and separately and jointly evaluate their work. So far as Instructors are concerned, they may do this one by one at a time. Once in three or six months, Instructors concerned should sit with B.D.Os and Extension Officers to check up the records of work of the Gram Sewak and find out where his work is weak and then immediately proceed to strengthen him at that point through joint guidance.

2. Every Gram Sewak should send to the Principal of the Training Centre through the B.D.O. a copy of his report of work on which the B.D.O. in consultation with the Exetension Officers will put down his remarks. The Principal would then decide which Instructor should take up the follow-up work in such a case. He may also send his suggestions for improvement in training to the Principal with a copy to the B.D.O.

3. Carefully designed Family Record Sheets or Cards should be distributed to a sufficiently large number of families representing a good cross section within the respective jurisdiction of Gram Sewaks. Such a Family Card should contain columns indicating what work has gone on which in any way affects the family, its sanitation, better agriculture, education, health, etc. etc. The record sheet should indicate not only benefits which have accrued to the family, but its urgent needs which can be met through development programmes and also its reactions to what is going on in the village. Where there is a literate member in the family, he or she may write in the columns once a month and the card be countersigned by the Gram Sewak, otherwise the Gram Sewak himself might fill up the card. This may be tried on a small scale in the beginning. These cards should be seen by the B.D.O. and the Principal or any Instructor concerned.

4. Periodically, a few villagers who take active interest should be interviewed by instructors, B.D.Os, and Extension Officers to ascertain their opinion regarding the efficiency of the work going on and what may be done to improve the work and to get more co-operation from the people.

5. The measure of people's participation will also be, to an extent, the measure of the success of the Gram Sewak's work. Therefore, records of people's participation in every item of work must be kept as precisely and fully as possible.

6. Once or twice a year, Gram Sewaks who have done at least one year's work in the field should be pulled back for a three days' seminar at their Training Centres so that the staff and they could sit together and discuss the various problems that have arisen in the meantime in their work in the field.

7. Every Training Centre should send out to Gram Sewaks trained by them a Quarterly Newsletter indicating changes and improvements in the training programme and placing before the Gram Sewaks results of experiments, specific projects, etc. conducted at the Training Centres. This will help to create a feeling in the Gram Sewaks that they are all the time linked to their Training-Centre and keep them up-to-date with certain techinques of work.

8. Similar steps should also be taken in respect of all other categories of trainees.

Appendix 16

FOLLOW-UP OF THE TRAINEES—S.E.Os

1. Every S.E.O. furnishes a monthly report of work to the B.D.O. A copy of this report with the remarks of the B.D.O. should be sent to the Director of the Training Centre. Such remarks should include not only personal observations of the B.D.O. but also the constructive criticisms which the work of the S.E.O. might have called forth at the monthly meeting of the Block staff. The Director and his staff will, in turn, study these papers and decide which S.E.Os should be visited at their working centres next time. This means that visits of instructors would be on the basis of problems raised in the report.

2. Instructors will, then go to the working centres of the S.E.Os and study the work of the S.E.Os and their problems and difficulties current therein. Such visits must be arranged through the B.D.Os who should also, wherever necessary, join the Instructors in their study. Extension Officers concerned should also be involved in this study on the spot. As a result, the S.E.O. must get added guidance to improve his work. Careful records must be kept of such work, at the Training Centre.

3. The Centre should prepare a Quarterly Newsletter containing information about such work, as that will help other S.E.Os in their own areas and about development and changes in the training programme at the Centre which will give to S.E.Os at work in the field, new ideas and techniques. The Newsletter must become an effective link between the Centres and field. A supply line must be maintained from the Training Centre to the field for S.E.Os at work to take to them leaflets, pamphlets, reports, etc. which would keep them up-to-date with what is happening in the field of social education throughout the country. If such literature is heavy, extracts may be taken by a member of the teaching staff which may be sent to the S.E.Os.

4. Those who have completed at least two years of work in the field may be pulled back in batches for refresher courses. The maximum number in a refresher course may be fixed at 40 to 50 for the S.E.Os. A few B.D.Os also may be invited to come into the course. It might be necessary to have a refresher course extending for a week during each course of regular training. These refresher courses should be conducted on the seminar pattern, stressing group discussions and studies more than lectures. Leaders of social and constructive work should also be

invited to help in conducting these courses. At the end of every refresher course, findings and explanations should be brought together into a small brochure and circulated to the S.E.Os in the field.

5. When the Instructors visit the S.E.Os in their areas of work, Instructors must invite village leaders, irrespective of parties and groupings to give their opinion frankly and preferably in writing.

Appendix 17

ASSESSMENT OF ADDITIONAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN C.D./N.E.S. AREAS

(Base Year : 1950-51)

Sl. No.	State	Average quantity of seed distributed per block per year (mds.)	Additional production due to seed distribution (mds.)	Average quantity of fertilizer distributed per block per year (mds.)	Additional production due to fertilizer distribution (mds.)	Cumulative total per block of the area brought under irrigation (acres)	Additional production due to irrigation (mds.)	Cumulative total per block of the area freshly reclaimed (acres)	Additional production due to reclamation (mds.)	Total additional production per acre (mds.)	% additional production
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	3696·8	11,090	15010·0	30,020	2,284	31,405	5391	74,126*	2·43	41·4
2	Bihar	1479·9	1480	3700·6	7401	2442	13431	321	3110	0·57	12·4
3	Bombay	1503·0	2360	3808·2	7616	1210	6655	965	7961	0·26	6·5
4	Kerala	57·5	213	2379·1	5478	232	1595	213	2197	0·27	2·7
5	Madhya Pradesh	1442·0	1182	1701·5	4254	1295	7122	3146	13842	0·27	6·5
6	Madras	720·6	2162	15222·7	30445	2428	33385	503	3458	1·52	19·0
7	Mysore	1473·6	2947	6627·9	13256	1158	8743	1035	14231	0·44	9·8
8	Orissa	815·7	3263	1740·4	3481	767	4219	481	2910	0·28	4·9
9	Punjab	2765·2	5530	3511·6	5970	3739	20565	2889	26483	0·72	11·6
10	Rajasthan	3025·1	5445	1015·9	2540	983	5677	1060	9717	0·22	7·2

11	Uttar Pradesh . .	5754·8	7194	2061·8	3299	4767	28840	391	3910	0·81	10·7
12	West Bengal . .	456·3	2738	3620·4	4707	595	6819	500	4125	0·44	4·3
	All India . . .	**2468·2**	**4936**	**4584·3**	**9169**	**2294**	**12617**	**1377**	**12623**	**0·61**	**10·8**

EXPLANATORY NOTES :— 1. The figures of all series of blocks have been converted into average achievement per block. Average achievement per year has been taken into account for the purpose of estimating the additional production resulting from the distribution of improved seeds and fertilizers; while cumulative achievement per block has been taken as the basis, for working out the additional production due to fresh area brought under irrigation and reclamation.

2. Figures have been worked out on the basis of the 'Statistical Statement showing Achievements for the Quarter ending March, 1957' supplied by the Ministry of Community Development.

3. For working out yearly achievements in case of all types of blocks, the period from the actual date of their opening to March, 1957 has been taken into account.

4. 'The yar lsticks for states and all-India' obtained from the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, have been utilized for calculating the additional production.

5. All-India figures include the achievements for centrally administered areas also but exclude those for Assam and Jammu & Kashmir for which information is not available.

6.* The figures reported under the column 'reclamation' for Andhra State, are inclusive of the achievements under soil conservation also.

Appendix 18

THE EXTENT OF SATURATION UNDER IMPROVED VARIETIES OF SEEDS OF MAJOR CROPS.

NOTE :– The study is based on the information received from 92 blocks out of those selected for study by the Team)

Sl. No.	Name of the crop	Total area sown (acres)	Area under improved varieties (acres)	Extent of coverage under improved varieties (%)
1	Wheat	7,76,848	3,71,048	48
2	Paddy	20,46,209	4,27,987	21
3	Cotton	3,88,761	1,16,824	30
4	Peas	34,351	20,525	60
5	Potato	29,229	3,999	14
6	Gram	3,16,102	55,566	18
7	Maize	1,68,549	17,183	10
8	Barley	71,736	20,092	28
9	Jawar	5,73,442	67,983	12
10	Bajra	5,73,688	15,542	3

Appendix 19

AVERAGE NUMBER OF DEMONSTRATIONS HELD PER BLOCK PER YEAR IN DIFFERENT STATES OF INDIA

(SOURCE: Statistical statement for the quarter ending March, 1957, made available by the Ministry of Community Development.)

Sl. No.	State	Average (weighted)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	3977
2	Bihar	1084
3	Bombay	119
4	Kerala	100
5	Madhya Pradesh	186
6	Madras	198
7	Mysore	916
8	Orissa	186
9	Punjab	629
10	Rajasthan	272
11	Uttar Pradesh	621
12	West Bengal	298
	All India	**753**

NOTE:—All-India figures include the achievements for centrally administered areas also but exclude those for the States of Assam and Jammu and Kashmir for which information is not available.

Appendix 20

TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF SEED MULTIPLICATION FARMS.

(SOURCE:—Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Ministry of Food and Agriculture.)

Sl. No.	State	No. of Development Blocks to be set-up during 2nd plan	No. of seed farms to be set-up in the 2nd Plan period	Seed farms sanctioned during 1956-57	Actually set up 1956-57	Seed farms sanctioned in 1957-58	Progress made during 1957-58
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	457	562	61	..	71	68 seed farms have been established on land taken on lease. Efforts are being made for the establishment of the remaining 3 seed farms shortly.
2	Assam	160	160	20	17	40	25
3	Bihar	574	597	75	Land for 70 farms acquired.	250	Land acquisition proceedings for 178 farms are in progress.
4	Bombay	649	400	26	10	166	33
5	Jammu & Kashmir	52	45	20	..	18	Information not received.
6	Kerala	142	7	1	..	2	2 Seed farms already started. Notification for the acquisition of land for 3 farms since issued. Selection for land for 2 farms is in land.
7	Madhya Pradesh	400	459	27	20	52	13 places provisionally selected for 100 acre farms, *i.e.* 52 farms of 25 acres in compact units.
8	Madras	340	400	50	38 farms opened	131	32 farms opened.

9	Mysore	273	23	9	7	14	Arrangements have been made to purchase land.
10	Orissa	307	160	26	26 13 seed stores established	28	Selection of site and acquisition of land for 50 farms in progress. 25 seed stores established in the seed farms.
11	Punjab	228	235	19	17	108	..
12	Rajasthan	225	166	21	8 farms started & 15 seed stores constructed.	84	..
13	Uttar Pradesh	923	876	110	115 farms started & 73 seed stores constructed.	350	200 seed stores opened in rented buildings. Land for about 30 new farms selected. For remaining farms land being selected.
14	West Bengal	343	200	14	..	90	13 seed farms opened. Sites for farms selected.
15	Andamans	5	2	..	..	2	Information not received.
16	Delhi	8	4	1	..	1	30 acres land selected.
17	Himachal Pradesh	34	10	3	..	3	..
18	Manipur	16	9	..	..	..	..
19	Tripura	15	10	1	1 one seed store started	5	Sites for 3 farms being acquired. Sites remaining 2 farms selected.
20	Pondicherry	2	3	1	..	1	Sites for seed farms selected and being acquired.
21	N.E.F.A.	24	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	5,177	4,328	485	Farms set up 259 Land acquired 70 (acres) Seed stores 88	1,416	Farms set up . . . 173 Land acquired . . . 265 (acres) Sites selected . . . 130 Seed Stores . . . 225

Appendix 21

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS SUPPLIED TO THE GRAM SEWAKS IN VARIOUS BLOCKS

(NOTE:—The study is based on the information received from 50 blocks out of those selected for study by the Team)

Sl. No. State	PLOUGHS					OLPAD THRASHER					HAND HOE					SEED DRILL					CULTIVATOR					HARROWS					HORTICULTURAL EQUIPMENT				
	Nil	25 % or below	50 %	75 %	100 % or above	Nil	25 % or below	50 %	75 %	100 % or above	Nil	25 % or below	50 %	75 %	100 % or above	Nil	25 % or below	50 %	75 %	100 % or above	Nil	25 % or below	50 %	75 %	100 % or ab-	Nil	25 % or below	50 %	75 %	100 % or above	Nil	25 % or below	50 %	75 %	100 % or above
1. Andhra Pradesh	3	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..
2. Assam	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
3. Bihar	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1
4. Bombay	5	..	1	..	2	8	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	1	6	1	1	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..
5. Kerala[2]	1	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
6. M.P.	2	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..
7. Madras	1	2	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
8. Orissa	3	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1
9. Punjab	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	1	1	1
10. Rajasthan	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
11. U.P.	..	..	2	..	8	4	3	..	..	3	4	3	..	..	3	5	3	..	..	2	2	..	2	3	3	2	1	4	1	2	10	..	..	..	..
12. W. Bengal	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	15	4	5	3	23	41	5	..	..	4	33	6	1	2	8	33	6	1	..	7	36	1	4	3	6	27	2	4	1	6	43	1	2	1	3

Note:

No. of equipment	% represented.
1—3	25% or below
4—6	50%
7—9	75%
10 or above	100% or above

1. Figures indicate the No. of Blocks.
2. Information from Mysore and Jammu & Kashmir not received.

Appendix 22

AVERAGE ACHIEVEMENT IN RESPECT OF AREA BROUGHT UNDER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES PER BLOCK PER YEAR IN DIFFERENT STATES

(Source: Statistical statement for the quarter ending March, 1957 made available by the Ministry of Community Developmnet)

Sl. No.	States	Average area brought under fruits (acres)	Average area brought under vegetables (acres)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	277·0	668·2
2	Bihar	50·1	172·0
3	Bombay	72·1	127.7
4	Kerala	49·8	50·2
5	Madhya Pradesh	21·7	105·2
6	Madras	48·0	82·6
7	Mysore	145·3	181·5
8	Orissa	37·0	267·3
9	Punjab	25·8	92·1
10	Rajasthan	185·3	132·3
11	Utta: Perdesh	53·0	153·3
12	West Bengal	21·1	66.5
	All India	**76·6**	**178·6**

NOTE:—All-India figures include the achievements for centrally administered areas also but exclude those for the States of Assam and Jammu & Kashmir for which information is not available.

Appendix 23

REGISTRATION OF PROGRESSIVE FARMERS IN SAURASHTRA STATE*

The object of the scheme is to induce the cultivators to adopt improved methods of agriculture and animal husbandry and thereby increase the yield of crops and improve the breed of cattle. With this end in view, a register of progressive farmers is prepared by the Agriculture Department in every Taluka or Mahal.

The registration of progressive farmers will be subject to the fulfilment of certain prescribed standards of agriculture and animal husbandry, *viz:*

A Progressive Farmer should:—

(1) possess at least 2 acres of land for irrigation and eight acres of land for dry farming and if irrigation is not possible in any area, he should have 16 acres of land for dry farming;

(2) have at least one pair of good bullocks;

(3) have at least one cow preferably of good Gir breed or of local breed or he should arrange to have one as early as possible in case he has none;

(4) have planted at least five trees on his farm or should have given an assurance of doing so at the earliest;

(5) have dug at least two systematic compost pits either on his *wadi* of field, or he should give an assurance of doing so at the earliest;

(6) have taken all possible measures to prevent erosion of his land;

(7) have adopted improved agricultural practices by taking advantage of agricultural research;

(8) be a member of any one cooperative society or should enrol himself as such within a year of his having been registered as a progressive farmer; and

(9) use improved and selected variety of seeds for sowing.

---

*This scheme was worked out by the former State of Saurashtra now forming part of the reorganised State of Bombay.

The progressive farmer who stands top-most in each Taluka or Mahal will be given a prize upto Rs. 100 and will be declared the "Model Farmer" for the year for that particular Taluka or Mahal.

With a view to giving technical help and guidance to the progressive farmers in making themselves model farmers by raising the level of agriculture and animal husbandry, a self-evaluation programme was laid down in respect of each of the items enumerated. The Assistant Agriculture Officer, who was charged with the responsibility of maintaining a record of progressive farmers, registered their names and issued to them the self-evaluation diary for keeping a record of the action taken or proposed to be taken by them in carrying out every item of the programme of agricultural improvements. The Assistant Agriculture Officer and other superior officers of the Department of Agriculture were enjoined to visit the registered progressive farmers periodically and check up the progress made by them from time to time and offer them further guidance and remove difficulties if any in the procurement of essential requirements of agriculture like improved seed, fertilizer, etc. A note of visits made and advice given is also to be made in this diary.

Associations of progressive farmers have been organised at Taluka, District and State levels, and are subsidised by the State Governments to enable them to carry out publicity and propaganda for the development of agriculture and animal husbandry. Progressive farmers should also be given preference in the matter of supply of improved seeds, fertilizers, technical advice and guidance and other facilities available from the State. Every progressive farmer will thus serve as an experimental and research centre spread all over the rural areas, and will be an effective instrument of propagating improved agricultural practices. Such a scheme has certain definite advantages over any scheme worked by the department in that the agriculturist will have greater faith and confidence in the results obtained on the fields of his fellow-cultivators which he will readily adopt.

Appendix 24

PROPORTION OF THE AREA SOWN MORE THAN ONCE TO THE NET AREA SOWN AND THAT OF THE IRRIGATED AREA SOWN MORE THAN ONCE TO THE NET IRRIGATED AREA SOWN IN DIFFERENT STATES IN THE YEAR 1953-54.

SOURCE:—(Agricultural Statistics of Reorganised States issued by the Ministry of Food & Agriculture in Oct. 1956).

(Thousand Acres)

Sl.No.	State	Gross Area sown	Net Area sown	Area sown more than once (Col. 3—Col. 4)	Area sown more than once as percentage of Net Area sown (Col 5 as % of Col.4)	Total cropped Area under irrigation	Net irrigated Area	Irrigated Area sown more than once (Col.7—Col.8)	Irrigated Area sown more than once as percentage of Net Irrigated Area (Col. 9 as % of Col.8.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh . . .	29,801	27,272	2,529	9·3	7,404	6,585	819	12·4
2	Assam* . . .	5,922	5,081	841	16·6	1,374	1,374	0	0·0
3	Bihar	25,336	9,232	6,104	31·7	4,197	4,197	0	0·0
4	Bombay . . .	68,686	66,032	2,654	4·0	3,815	3,433	382	11·1
5	Kerala . . .	5,218	4,331	887	20·5	1,054	810	244	3·01
6	Madhya Pradesh . . .	41,547	37,540	4,007	10·7	2,091	2,057	34	1·7
7	Madras . . .	16,777	14,034	2,743	19·5	6,771	5,239	1,532	29·2
8	Mysore . . .	25,265	24,378	887	3·6	1,740	1,633	107	6·6
9	Orissa	15,079	14,116	963	6·8	2,151	1,739	412	23·7

10	Punjab	20,176	16,894	3,282	19.4	8,302	7,479	823	11·0
11	Rajasthan . . .	28,069	26,690	1,379	5·2	3,353	2,876	477	16.6
12	Uttar Pradesh . . .	50,632	40,959	9,673	23·6	13,681	12,587	1,094	8·7
13	West Bengal . . .	15,378	13,247	2,131	16·1	2,970	2,855	115	4.0
14	Jammu and Kashmir .	1,818	1,681	137	8.1	684	649	35	5·4
	TOTAL . .	3,49,704	3,11,487	38,217	12·3	59,587	53,513	6,074	11.4

*Includs figures for North East Frontier Agency.

Appendix 25

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PEDIGREE BULLS SUPPLIED PER BLOCK PER YEAR IN DIFFERENT STATES

(SOURCE: Statistical statement for the quarter ending March, 1957 made available by the Ministry of Community Development).

Sl. No.	State	Weighted average
1	Andhra Pradesh	17
2	Bihar	4
3	Bombay	4
4	Kerala	2
5	Madhya Pradesh	4
6	Madras	3
7	Mysore	2
8	Orissa	1
9	Punjab	5
10	Rajasthan	7
11	Uttar Pradesh	14
12	West Bengal	3
	All India	7

NOTE:—All-India figures include the achievement for centrally administered areas also but exclude those for the States of Assam and Jammu & Kashmir for which information is not available.

Appendix 26

SCHEME FOR THE REHABILITATION OF MALDHARIS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CATTLE INDUSTRIES IN SAURASHTRA, BOMBAY STATE.

I. Introduction

Next to agriculture, cattle industry occupies a very important place in the economy of Saurashtra. The total cattle population of this State is about 33 lakhs. Most of the cultivators own at least a couple of milch cattle and bullocks but the bulk of them are owned by a class of breeders and graziers, popularly known as Maldharis. Saurashtra has about 34,000 Maldhari families, while the cattle population with them is estimated to be 18 lakhs heads of cattle including sheep and goats. Out of this number, 716 Maldhari families have settled in Gir Forest distributed in 86 settlements known as Nesses, with their total stock of about 15,000 heads of cattle consisting mainly of buffaloes. Some of these Nesses are constantly shifting their places from time to time specially in search of grazing and water.

The maximum number of cattle grazing in the Gir forest in normal years is about 30,000 which include 24,000 buffaloes and about 5,500 cows. The area available for grazing in the forest is about 3 lakhs acres, which should be adequate and have no undesirable effects either on the forests, or on the cattle or on their owners. But in actual fact, the cattle are half-starved due to *ruined state of the forest,* poor quality of grass and insufficient grazing due to over stocking of cattle in scarcity years which recur every 4 to 5 years. The forest, the cattle and the cattle owners are so related that proper organisation of fodder, adequate supply of water, improvement in breed, veterinary aid and facilities for marketing the produce in a profitable manner will surely go a long way in improving the economic condition of the Maldharis.

Some of the Maldharis have settled in remote villages wherever grazing and watering facilities are available. They have to move in search of food after rainy season is over, and they come in conflict with cultivators whose standing crops are grazed and damaged by them. They live away from town or cities, roads are bad, and transport facilities for the movement of fresh milk to the market are poor. They turn milk into Ghee and Mava which is sold to the middlemen who exploit them, leaving them always in debt.

Settlement of Maldharis by giving them land for food and fodder production will substantially contribute to his economic betterment, as

land will provide them with full employment and food for themselves and fodder for their cattle. The marketing of their produce on a co-operative basis will bring them better prices which will improve their economic condition.

Thus there is great scope or the development of cattle industry by proper rehabilitation of Maldharis in:—

(A) Forest areas;

(B) non-forest areas—villages; and

(C) within a radius of 20 miles of principal towns and cities.

II. Background

After the successful implementation of the agrarian reforms the Government have set their mind to the task of tackling the problem of rehabilitation of Maldharis on a systematic basis by organizing them, as far as possible, on cooperative lines and by providing them with land for cultivation and grazing, housing and watering facilities, veterinary aids and marketing of their produce with a view to improve their economic conditions. The following three schemes have been formulated for this purpose:—

(A) *Maldharis settled in Gir Forest areas.*

A pilot scheme for the settlement of 80 Maldhari families in 8 camps with a total population of 1,500 heads of cattle in Devalia Forest Block has been taken up and is in progress.

(B) *Settlement of Maldharis in non-forest areas.*

With a view to improve the economic condition, Government decided to grant cultivable land free of charge to the Maldharis for cultivation of food and fodder crops at the rate of 16 Gunthas per head of cattle.

This work of allotting land to Maldharis was started from the year 1954-55 and so far 3,000 Maldhari families have been granted 19,000 acres of land for this purpose.

In case where land is not available near the present residence of the Maldharis, he has to shift to a place where such land is available. For this purpose, Government bears the transportation cost and also gives loan for housing. One-third of the actual expenditure for housing is treated as subsidy subject to a maximum of Rs. 500. Similarly, taccavi is advanced for purchase of agricultural implements, bullocks, seeds, etc., as per taccavi rules. In case of well, taccavi is advanced with subsidy benefit under normal rules.

(C) *Settlement of Maldharis round about urban areas.*

This work has been taken up and land is being acquired for the settlement of Maldharis near Rajkot. They will form Milk Producers Cooperative Societies and milk will be supplied to Rajkot city.

From the experience gained in implementation of the scheme it is found that scheme is likely to progress very successfully. This will improve the economic condition of Maldharis and at the same time help in supplying fresh milk to cities at reasonable rates.

III. Aims of the Project

The object of all the three schemes is to improve the economic conditions of Maldharis by:—

1. Enabling him to build his credit and raise his social standard.
2. Fixing him to a place, indirectly preventing damage to standing crops.
3. In case of settlement in forest areas, the object is to settle about 300 families in 12 colonies, with a view to market their produce in a profitable manner through cooperative organization. The Government will also provide facilities like medical aid to human beings and welfare centres, thus improving their economic, social and cultural standards.
4. In case of Maldharis settled round about urban areas, arrangements will be made to form their Cooperative Societies for production and supply of pure milk to the Cooperative Milk Supply Union. Selling of milk as such instead of as Ghee will bring better prices to the producers by improving their economic condition.

IV. Details of the Scheme

(A) *Settlement in forest areas*

It is proposed to give following facilities:—

1. One acre of land will be given per cattle.

2. Living quarters up to plinth area will be constructed by Government and half its cost will be given as subsidy, and the rest will be constructed by Maldharis themselves.

3. Cattle-sheds and grass godowns will lbe provided for each group.

4. Drinking water-well will be provided in each group of settlement at Government cost.

5. A school building with residential quarters for the teacher, a dispensary with residential quarters for staff, a panchayat-ghar and a welfare centre will be constructed at Government cost.

6. Necessary feeder roads will be constructed to meet the main roads, to facilitate the marketing of the produce and supply of their requirements.

7. Improvement of grass land areas and rotational grazing will also be taken up.

(B) *Settlement of Maldharis in non-forest areas.*

1. The information regarding the availability of grazing lands, grass land, the number of Maldhari families, their cattle etc. have been collected. Special officers have been appointed for each district for allotment of the land and working of the scheme. They are assisted by Talatis and workers of Maldharis Sangh.

2. Maldharis desirous of taking the advantage of the scheme were asked to submit applications up to 28th February 1955, and so far more than 13,000 applications have been received. These applications will be scrutinized and land will be allotted first out of excess grazing lands available near the present residence of the Maldharis. If this is not possible, then waste lands available near the village will be utilized for allotment. In case of non-availability of grazing lands or waste lands as mentioned above, they will be settled in Government *wadis* yielding less than 4 lakh lb. of grass. Grass lands are available for settlement of 18,000 families of Maldharis and it is hoped it will be possible to settle them gradually.

(1) Land for agricultural purposes will be given for raising food and fodder crops at the rate of 16 Gunthas per cattle.

(2) Government will grant loans for construction of houses out of which one-third will be given as a subsidy subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 per family.

(3) The transport expenditure will also be paid by the Government.

(4) Taccavi for purchase of agricultural implements, bullocks, seeds etc. will be advanced by Government under normal taccavi rules.

(5) Taccavi for construction of well will also be advanced with subsidy benefit under the normal rules.

(C) *Settlement of Maldharis within a radius of 20 miles from principal towns and cities.*

1. The colonisation of Maldharis on a co-operative basis will be integrated with the City Milk Supply scheme for five principal cities in

the first instance. The settlement will be within a radius of 20 miles from the citites connected with good motorable roads. About 10,000 lb. of milk will be produced daily per centre. 1,000 cows and buffaloes in milk will be accommodated in five sub-centres each having 200 cattle in milk.

Taking about 30 heads of cattle in milk and dry per family, 100 Maldhari families will be settled per centre in a group of 20 families in each sub-centre. The milk produced will be supplied to the Union.

2. *Land.*—Each sub-centre will form an independent Cooperative Society of 20 families having 600 heads of cattle. Thus each sub-centre will be given about 600 acres of land for grazing and raising green fodder and crops.

3. *Housing.*—Subsidy of Rs. 500 will be given for construction of hutments to each family. The rest of the expenditure will be treated as loan.

4. *Water.*—They will be settled, as far as possible, near perennial water course, but in case of necessity, wells will be constructed at Government cost.

5. *Technical Aid and Advance.*— (i) Breeding bulls will be supplied on premium system and arrangements for artificial insemination will be made in due course. (ii) Free veterinary aid will be supplied by department. They will be guided for clean milk production, better feeding of cattle, their care and management. They will thus be helped in making their profession a paying concern.

6. *Settlement around urban areas.*— (i) Dairy development organisation will be set up, with a view to organise and run the scheme economically; (ii) Maldharis will be settled at suitable centres and they will form Milk Producers' Cooperative Societies. One Secretary will be appointed for each sub-centre for production and supply of pure milk; (iii) Central Cooperative Milk Supply Union will collect milk, process it, and distribute the same in the city; (iv) Government will give land, finance and technical aid to make the scheme economical and a success.

Appendix 27

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PEDIGREE BIRDS SUPPLIED PER BLOCK PER YEAR IN DIFFERENT STATES.

(SOURCE: Statistical statement for the quarter ending March, 1957, received from the Ministry of Community Development.)

Sl. No.	State	Average No. of birds supplied per block per year
1	Andhra Pradesh	295
2	Bihar	46
3	Bombay	42
4	Kerala	44
5	Madhya Pradesh	37
6	Madras	68
7	Mysore	309
8	Orissa	31
9	Punjab	166
10	Rajasthan	17
11	Uttar Pradesh	46
12	West Bengal	135
	All India	89

NOTE:—All India figures include the achievement for centrally administered areas also but exclude those for the States of Assam and Jammu & Kashmir for which information is not available.

Appendix 28

PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES COVERED BY THE COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT AND THE PER CAPITA LOAN ADVANCED TO MEMBERS DURING 1956-57 IN SOME POST—INTENSIVE AREAS.

(SOURCE:—Replies received from Block Development Officers of certain selected blocks in reply to the questionnaire I issued by the Team. The data relates to the year ending March 31, 1957)

Sl No.	State	No. of blocks reporting data	Percentage of families* covered	Per-capita loan advanced to members during 1956-57 (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra	3	77	11
2	Assam	2	63	21
3	Bihar	6	54	7
4	Bombay	4	39	193
5	Kerala	2	37	90
6	Madhya Pradesh	3	8	29
7	Orissa	1	41	22
8	Rajasthan	4	19	121
9	Uttar Pradesh	4	32	39
10	West Bengal	3	41	32
11	Mysore	3	43	44
12	Punjab	5	28	140
13	Himachal Pradesh	1	9	21
14	Manipur	1	77	43
15	Tripura	1	14	29

*A family has been assumed to consist of five members.

64 PC.—18

Appendix 29(A)*

RURAL CREDIT IN THE PHILLIPINES

The main emphasis in the credit structure in India has been on the material assets or the shares held by the borrowers without any regard to the production needs or the productive capacity of the borrower and without any integration with production programmes or marketing. The Rural Credit Survey Report has, however, emphasized the need for re-orientation of this view-point and giving loans for credit worthy purposes to meet the production needs of the agriculturist.

A similar programme of a far-reaching character has been in operation in the Phillipines for the last four years under the auspicies of the Agricultural Credit and Cooperative Financing Administration. Details of this organisation are given below:

The Agricultural Credit and Cooperative Financing Administration (ACCFA) was established in September, 1952 under the authority of Republic Act 821, approved in August, 1952, to accomplish a four-point objective:

(1) To extend liberal credit to small farmers to release them from the clutches of rural usury and eventually from crushing debt.

(2) To promote the organisation of cooperatives among farmers for greater unity of effort in production, processing, storage, and marketing of their produce.

(3) To establish an orderly and systematic producer-controlled marketing machinery so that profits of agriculture may be kept by the farmer through the medium of their cooperative associations.

(4) To place agriculture on a level of economic equality with other industries.

It will be noted that the ACCFA programme is specially designed to assist the small farmer. As defined by Republic Act 821, "a small farmer is an individual person who exclusively uses the labour available from within his family, and is actually engaged in agriculture." This limitation is dictated by the fact that small farmers constitute the majority and, for lack of assets, have no access to ordinary credit facilities.

When the ACCFA came into existence in 1952, it had no readily available Co-operative Organisation. The Phillipine Government took a

*Extracted from a monograph on Rural Credit in the Phillipines by Shri D. P. Singh and Shri Trilok Chand.

bold step in establishing a 100 per cent. Government Co-operative Organisation (ACCFA) and entrusting it the important function of promotion of Co-operative associations of the farmers known as FACOMAS (Farmers' Co-operative Marketing Associations). Loans are advanced only to members of the FACOMAS but there is no relationship between the share capital of the FACOMAS or individual members and the amount of loans advanced. Any farmer can become a member of the FACOMA by buying only one share. The basis for granting loans to the individual members is not his material assets or security but his productive capacity and it is not linked with the amount of shares held by him in the FACOMAS. The problem of raising sufficient capital for the Co-operatives has been solved in an ingenuous way. An insurance fee of 5 per cent. is deducted from every loan when it is advanced. This amount is converted into share capital when the loans are paid back. In other words, if there are any bad debts in the FACOMA as a result of a default by any member, this insurance fee of 5 per cent is utilised to make up the loss. In case, however, there is no default, the entire insurance fee is returned by the ACCFA to FACOMAS and it is treated as share capital subscribed by the members from whose loan amounts it was deducted. A similar recommendation has been made by the Rural Credit Survey of Reserve Bank of India.

8. There is one FACOMAS in each Municipality. The Municipality does not denote a city or a town, but comprises a group of villages called Barrios. It is an administrative unit between a Province and Bario. The minimum membership before a FACOMAS is organised is 200. The minimum authorised capital of a FACOMAS is 50,000. The FACOMAS are a dual-purpose organisation dealing in both credit as well as marketing; with regard to the first, namely, Credit however, the liability of the borrowing member is to the ACCFA directly, but FACOMAS underwrite it. In other words, the primary responsibility is that of the member but if he defaults the FACOMAS is liable to pay out of the insurance fee or the share capital.

9. Apart from these two significant features, namely, a bold credit programme, owned, financed and operated by Government to start with, and a novel method of capitalisation through insurance fee, the third most important feature of the programme is that the most important form of loans, namely, crop-loans or production loans and farm-improvement loans are advanced on the basis of the productive capacity of the farmer rather than his material assets or a share in the Co-operatives or the security that he can offer. There are four categories of loans, three relating to personal loans or the loans advanced to individual farmers and one long-term loan to Co-operatives. They are described below:—

1. Personal loans—Short Term:

(a) Crop or production loans—These are accommodation loans given to farmers to help finance farm operations. Payable after harvest or within a period of nine months.

(b) Farm improvement loans—These are advances to enable farmers to purchase work animals, farm tools, etc. Payable from one to three years.

(c) Commodity loans—These are advances equivalent to 80 per cent of the current market value of produce or commodity deposited in the co-operative warehouse. They mature in 120 days subject to extension at the option of the ACCFA Board of Governors.

2. Loans to Co-operatives—Long-Term.

(a) Facility loans—These are advances given to co-operatives to finance essential facilities for production, storage, processing and marketing of members' produce, facility loans equivalent to 80 per cent of the cost of the facility (*i.e.* tractors, thrashers, irrigation pumps, warehouses, rice-mills, processing plants, etc.) are given. Payable in 5 to 10 equal annual amortizations.

The fifth category of loans named emergency loans, which was intended to provide for unforseeable situations that are known to have given occasion for the farmers to run to usurers, such as birth, illness, marriage, is also mentioned in the First Annual Report but has not been mentioned in the subsequent reports. This kind of loan was limited to 100 per farm member and was made available out of a reserve withheld from the amount granted for crop-loans.

The crop and farm improvement loans are payable in the form of the crop. Before a crop-loan is granted the borrower is required to sign the marketing agreement binding himself to deposit his surplus production with the Co-operative (FACOMA) which handles the marketing thereof. The marketing surplus being arrived at by deducting the family consumption needs from the total yield of the crop, is used as the basis for determining the borrowing capacity of the farmer, the maximum being upto 60 per cent. of the surplus. The marketing contract takes the place of the usual security or collateral.

Each FACOMA maintains a warehouse and most of them run rice-mills also. As soon as the surplus produce is delivered at the warehouse under the marketing contract, the crop loans and the instalment of farm-improvement loans are recovered and the entire amount is converted into commodity loans, the farmer being entitled to obtain the balance between the commodity loan calculated at 80 per cent. of the current marketing value of the produce deposited in the warehouse and the amount already advanced to him as crop or farm-improvement loan. The commodity loans are quite safe and self-liquidating since the stock against which the loans are advanced are held by the Co-operative Warehouse as a pledge.

A deliberate breach of contract is a criminal offence in the Phillipines and the ACCFA, like any other bank or private individual party to a contract, is at liberty to prosecute people for a breach of contract if it can prove that the borrower did not deliver the crop even though he actually had the surplus, which he otherwise disposed of. This provision of law is actually used in some cases, there being 69 cases from the ACCFA office during the last year. There is no such provision in the Indian Contract Act and only a civil liability accrues in such a case. The loans by the Co-operatives in India, no doubt, enjoy a privileged position, as they are recoverable as arrears of land revenue, but this provision is not so stringent as that in the Phillipines' law.

The table in Appendix 29 "C" showing the progress under different heads from year to year during the last four years is quite revealing.

The bold policy of Credit Marketing and Processing launched under the ACCFA by the Phillippines Government only few years back seems to have been well-managed and the rate of growth quite satisfactory. Apart from the boldness of the programme and efficient management, the integrated approach of linking credit with marketing and proceesing has contributed much to this satisfactory rate of progress.

Another significant feature of the programme that encourages regular repayments of loans and the system of Privilege Credit Line is that the borrowers are classified into three categories:—

(1) A privilege Member or a member who is entitled to privilege credit line as a result of payment by him his dues in full.

(2) Non-privilege Members or members who have paid their dues partially.

(3) Delinquent Members who have defaulted in full.

A Privilege Member is entitled to a Privilege Credit Line which consists of (a) a regular credit line equivalent to the amount of total loans obtained and paid for by him during the previous year plus (b) an optional credit line consisting of additional loan equal to not more than 50 per cent. of the total production loan he obtained during the previous seasons. The optional (additional credit) is granted for certain specific purposes, such as, increasing cultivated farm or purchase of improved seeds, fertilizers, insecticides etc.

A Non-privileged Member cannot be advanced any loans in the ordinary circumstances. He can, however, obtain a loan on condition that he will repay in full the old arrears as well as current loan and is able to produce sound sureties from among Privilege Members.

A Delinquent Member is not given any loan in any circumstances. This system was introduced in the later part of the third year and, therefore, its results are not available but the idea, on the face of it, has much to comment.

The principle of collective liability forms part of the system and each member of the FACOMA is supposed to be a loan supervisor and collector for the rest of the members on pain of his being liable to pay for the defaulters. It is, however, difficult to say how far this principle is applied in practice.

The system of Co-operative Marketing seems to have been quite successful and has resulted in better prices to the farmers. Apart from the favourable market in a country which has constantly rising prices on account of inflation of currency, comprehensive approach is the most significant factor responsible for it. The marketing structure has been built up throughout the country with FACOMAS at the bottom, Provincial Federations of FACOMAS in the middle and Central Commodity Exchange at the top. The internal transfer of produce from one FACOMA to another in the Province itself is arranged by the Provincial Federation. Similar arrangement is made by the CCE (Central Commodity Exchange) if the produce is to be sold in another Province. Another factor that has contributed so much to the success of this programme is the strong Government support. The CCE enjoys a monopoly of import and export of some commodities. The FACOMAS and other Co-operative Organisations are not liable to pay any taxes of any kind. If a FACOMA or Federation is able to raise 20 per cent. of the Capital for setting up a Warehouse or a Processing Plant, the remaining 80 per cent. is made available by the State through the ACCFA.

Though there are a number of strong points of the ACCFA credit programme in the Phillipines, it is by no means perfect. The link between the technological improvement and credit programme is as good as non-existent. In fact, there was little evidence of improved agriculture except the use of a little fertilizers. The co-operative element and people's participation in the programme is rather weak. No doubt, people are not passive partners, but initiative is in Government hands for the most part.

The educational programme continues to be weak inspite of the fact that one Education-*cum*-Information Officer is attached to each FACOMA.

There is too much centralization and the local 'FACOMAS' Units have not assumed their real role. The system of giving emergency or subsistence loans is unsound. The rate of interest of 12 per cent. is high.

There has been a fall in the recovery. The figures for the last three years are 86 per cent., 75 per cent. and 63 per cent.

Ideas to be tried.—Every system or organisation has its strong and weak points. The weak points do not concern us. We are primarily interested in the strong points, particularly those that can be applied to

our own programme under similar conditions. The following six ideas will be useful.

The system of Privilege Credit Line which places a premium on regular repayment and thereby provides an incentive in the form of increase in the credit limit as a result of regular repayment of loans.

Capitalisation through insurance fee or 5 per cent. deduction from every loan when it is advanced. Like indirect taxes, this system of raising share capital is likely to be more popular, besides creating a fund to meet the losses arising from bad debts and creating an incentive from the borrower to repay the loans.

Partial de-linking of borrowing from share capital.—The ceiling for crop or production loans is the expected marketing surplus irrespective of the shares held by the borrower. In our country, the loans are directly linked to the shares held by the borrower. Even in the Pilot Projects this limit is 8 times of the share capital. We may not totally delink the ceiling on loans and the share capital, but try several alternative variables such as 8 times, 16 times and 24 times, in different blocks of villages in the same area and compare the results.

Security of cattle and other non-consumable items purchased out of loans.—Processing. Processing of the produce, particularly of the paddy, has been given very high place in the programme in the Phillipines. A beginning should be made in the processing of paddy with Sataki Mills.

Government's participation and support.—The Government in the Phillipines has given all out support to the programme, in regard to finance, management, supervision, exemption from taxes and even grant of monopoly. Of particular interest to our programme, is the system of advancing 80 per cent. capital for processing units, if 25 per cent. is raised locally. Apart from implementing the main recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Report, this additional item should also be introduced.

Appendix 29 (B)

INSTITUTIONAL AGRICULTURAL CREDIT IN USE IN SOME COUNTRIES OF NORTH AMERICA, EUROPE AND THE FAR EAST, 1953.

Region and country	Aggregate Credit in use	Credit in use per Hectare of Agricultural Land (Arable and equivalent)	Credit in Use per head of Agricultural Population.
1	2	3	4
I. North America	Million U.S. Dollars	U.S. Dollars	
Canada	565·9	14·1	179·5
U.S.A.	8,249·0	35·1	353·3
II. Europe			
Belgium	100·7	51·6	90·2
France	1,197·7	25·5	112·9
Germany (West)	455·7	55·5	48·5
Italy	1,741·3	84·2	84·6
Sweden	618·0	158·9	374·8
Yugoslavia	131·9	9·5	10·9
III. Oceana			
Australia	537·1	16·8	374·4
New Zealand	239·0	28·8	577·3
IV. Far East			
Burma	4·3	..	0·5
Cambodia	0·8	..	0·3
Ceylon	13·0	7·7	2·9
India*	142·1	1·1	0·6
Indonesia	29·2	2·6	..
Japan	1,075·5	187·5	28·2
Pakistan	43·2	..	..
Phillipines	160·3	32·2	11·2
Thailand	21·4	4·5	1·8

NOTES : (1) Only institutional credit outstanding : it excludes credit given by non-institutional sources like private money-lenders, landlords, merchants, dealers etc.

(2) Agricultural land covers arable land (including orchards and fallows), permanent pastures and rough grazing wherever data for the latter are available. Unimproved pastures and rough grazings have been converted to 'Arable land equivalent' by a rough conversion factor, usually of one-tenth.

(3) Data for agricultural population for all countries except Germany are taken from *FAO Year Book of Agricultural Statistics*. For Germany the data are from the *World Census of Agriculture*, 1950.

*Loans outstanding at the end of 1952.

Appendix 29 (C)

FACOMA ORGANISATION, BY YEAR—NO., MEMBERSHIP, CAPITALISATION

Items	Fy. 1952-53	Fy. 1953-54	Fy. 1954-55	Fy. 1955-56	Total as on Jan. 31, 1957
Cooperative	22	138	120	96	425
Membership	6,643	49,044	1,09,115	60,467	2,43,139
Capitalisation—					
Authorised	1,305,000	6,508,425	8,150,350	5,265,575	2,38,30,975
Paid-up	81,168	533,054	1,848,229	2,252,603	52,62,377
Loans released	227,644	3,981,659	32,637,531	51,424,050	10,13,70,748
Areas covered—					
Barries	110	1,500	4,753	2,986	10,790
Municipalities	22	138	189	57	474
Provinces	11	18	13	4	47

Appendix 30

EXTENT OF FAMILIES BENEFITED BY RURAL INDUSTRIES PROGRAMME IN DIFFERENT STATES

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Blocks studied	Total Number of families in the Blocks	Number of families benefited due to rural industries		
				At the commencement of the block	As on 31-3-1957	%
1	Andhra Pradesh	8	1,85,530	..	9,354	5·04
2	Assam	3	26,100	..	1,028	3·9
3	Bihar	9	1,51,311	2,361	4,786	3·2
4	Bombay	10	1,91,246	756	2,726	1·4
5	Jammu & Kashmir	1	16,033	..	142	0·9
6	Kerala	3	67,538	711	1,166	1·7
7	Madras	6	1,69,849	3,423	7,323	4·3
8	Mysore	2	36,292		1,143	3·1
9	Madhya Pradesh	5	1,25,753	6,127	6,855	5·4
10	Orissa	5	1,58,486	5,093	10,638	3·7
11	Punjab	6	1,26,723	291	1,549	1·2
12	Rajasthan	5	84,702	..	3,509	4·1
13	Uttar Pradesh	7	74,292	629	2,077	2·8
14	West Bengal	6	77,729	1,183	3,364	4·5
	All India	**80**	**15,45,072**	**22,282**	**59,418**	**3·8**

All India figures include the study for the Centrally Administered areas also.

Appendix 31

PERCENTAGE OF TRAINED PERSONS TAKING UP THE PROFESSION AFTER TRAINING

(SOURCE: Replies received from Block Development Officers of certain Blocks selected for the study by the Team)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of Blocks studied	Total number of industries existing	Total No. of Demonstration-cum-trg. Centres started	Number of persons trained	No. of persons taking up his profession out of the No. trained
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	8	36	6	1877	476 (25·3)
2	Assam	3	8	23	1038	466 (44·8)
3	Bihar	9	61	46	2885	936 (32·4)
4	Bombay	10	54	45	1229	611 (49·7)
5	Jammu & Kashmir	1	4	2	142	90 (63·4)
6	Kerala	3	23	14	443	398 (89·8)
7	Madras	6	28	9	1243	1213 (97·7)
8	Mysore	2	13	2	218	75 (34·4)
9	Madhya Pradesh	5	36	13	248	167 (67·3)
10	Orissa	5	9	17	1658	1589 (95·8)
11	Punjab	6	31	28	2007	598 (29·8)
12	Rajasthan	5	19	21	2163	1587 (73·4)
13	Uttar Pradesh	7	24	17	1126	647 (57·5)
14	West Bengal	6	104	13	551	271 (49·2)
	All India	**80**	**475**	**273**	**17238**	**9358 (54·2)**

NOTE:—1. Figures in brackets indicate the %.
2. All India figures include he study for the centrally administered areas also.

Appendix 32 (A)

NUMBER OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES AND THE MATERNITY SUB-CENTRES OPENED IN C.D. AREAS UPTO 31-3-1957

Sl No.	Name of State	No. of blocks to which the data given relates	Number of primary health centres opened upto 31st March 1957	Number of Maternity Sub-Centres required to be opened upto 31st March 1957 at the rate of 3 per primary health centre	No. of maternity sub-centres actually opened upto the end of 31st March 1957	Shortage in the maternity sub-centre opened
1		3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	119	39	117	188	..
2	Assam	46	118	354	33	321
3	Bihar	174	123	369	120	249
4	Bombay	170	361	1083	111	972
5	Kerala	46	27	81	55	26
6	Madhya Pradesh	166	263	789	145	644
7	Madras	89	342	N.A.	*	N.A.
8	Mysore	63	44	132	26	106
9	Orissa	86	36	108	48	60
10	Punjab	83	67	201	124	77
11	Rajasthan	76	26	78	19	59
12	Uttar pradesh	256	1075	3225	235	2990
13	West Bengal	83	57	171	54	117
14	Jammu & Kashmir	13	3	9	N.A.	N.A.
15	Delhi	4	3	9	26	..
16	Himachal Pradesh	19	103	309	21	288
17	Manipur	4	1	3	3	..
18	Tripura	4	8	24	3	21
19	N.E.F.A.	7	6	18	1	17
20	Pondicherry	1	..	..	2	..
		1609	2702	7080	1214	5947

* Included in column 4.

Appendix 32 (B)

MEDICAL EQUIPMENT SUPPLIED TO THE GRAM SEWAKS

(SOURCE:—Replies received from Block Development Officers of certain blocks selected for the Study by the Team)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of Blocks from whom replies received	Supply of medicine chest/ first-aid-box to village level workers No. of Block in which			Supply of spray pumps to the village level worker No. of Blocks in which			Supply of vaccination sets to the village level worker No. of Blocks in which			Supply of cynogar duster to village level worker No. of Blocks in which		
			Supply is adequate	Supply is not adequate	not Supplied	Supply is adequate	Supply is not adequate	Not Supplied	Supply is adequate	Supply is not adequate	Not Supplied	Supply is adequate	Supply is not adequate	Not Supplied
1	Andhra Pradesh	6	†2	1	3	1	1	4	*1	..	5	..	..	6
2	Assam	7	*2	3	2	1	3	3	‡1	1	5	1	..	6
3	Bihar	7	4	3	..	1	2	4	N. A.	..	7	..	1	6
4	Bombay	11	‡1	2	8	..	2	9	‡	...	11	..	1	1
5	Jammu & Kashmir	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	N. A.	..	1	..	..	1
6	Madhya Pradesh	7	‡2	2	3	..	4	3	‡1	3	3	..	4	3
7	Madras	7	2	1	4	..	..	7	‡	—	7	..	..	7
8	Orissa	5	†2	1	2	..	2	3	‡2	..	3	..	..	5
9	Punjab	5	†3	2	..	..	1	4	‡	2	3	..	1	4
10	Mysore	2	N.A.	..	2	..	..	2	N.A.	..	2	..	..	2
11	Rajasthan	7	†1	3	3	1	2	4	..	1	6	..	1	6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	12	14	15
12	Kerala . . .	5	‡	..	5	..	..	5	‡	..	5	..	..	5
13	Uttar Pradesh .	11	†6	3	2	2	2	7	†7	1	3	1	3	8
14	West Bengal .	7	‡	..	7	1	..	6	‡	..	7	..	..	7
15	Delhi . . .	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	‡	..	..	..	..	..
16	Himachal Pradesh .	4	*1	1	2	..	..	4	‡	..	4	..	..	4
17	Manipur .	1	N.A.	..	1	..	..	1	N.A.	..	1	..	..	1
18	Tripura .	1	N.A.	..	1	..	..	1	N.A.	..	1	..	..	1
19	Pondicherry .	2	‡1	1	1	1	..	1	‡	..	2	..	..	2
	Total .	96	28	23	46	8	20	68	12	8	76	1	11	75

†Indicates that in the State distribution of medicine of vaccination is done by V.L.W. only.

*Indicates that in the State distribution of medicine or vaccination is done by V.L.W. in association with departmental workers.

‡Indicates that in the State distribution of medicine or vaccination is done by departmental workers only.

N.A.—This information is not available.

APPENDIX—33

RURAL HOUSING THROUGH BRICK-KILN CO-OPERATIVES IN UTTAR PRADESH*

Uttar Pradesh has witnessed a phenomenal growth of its co-operative Brick-kiln Industry with its 820 units, providing employment to over 75,000 persons directly and 1,50,000 indirectly and turning out bricks annually valued at Rs. 3 crores with an investment of Rs. 1·5 crores approximately. Each klin is estimated to yield a profit of Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 per annum.

The reasons for phenomenal growth from one single co-operative kiln in 1948-49 to 520 @ in 1953-54 are not far to seek. The Brick-kiln Industry satisfies most of the criteria of an ideal small-scale rural industry. It is simple and any body can learn the job within a few days. It requires very simple and cheap equipment and is labour intensive as distinct from capital intensive. The total investment on a brick-kiln employing about 80 persons is Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000 only or about Rs. 200 per worker. The capital equipment consists of small moulds costing only Rs. 5 to 10 each, one pair of chimneys costing about Rs. 1,000 and a few other simple tools, the total cost of which does not exceed a few hundred rupees. Barring a period of a fortnight at the time of Rabi harvest, this industry can be combined with the agricultural operations as an ideal subsidiary occupation to which the villagers can be made to devote their idle time during the off-season. The raw materials consist of earth, sand, water, fuel-wood and coal-dust. All of them except coal-dust are available locally at very cheap prices. There is no dearth of coal-dust either because it is a by-product of the coal for factories, railways, etc. and is available in plenty in the coal-fields. The only bottle-neck may be the inadequate transport facilities due to the shortage of wagons and engines. This is only temporary and can be overcome in a short time.

Moulding and burning of bricks is started afresh after the close of the rainy season every year; and so it can be discontinued in any year without any serious loss on account of the investment in the dead-stock. The various items of production can be easily standardised and the wages linked to the output thereby reducing the need for supervision to

*This is a summary of an article dated May 1954 appearing in the publication entitled Kurukshetra (a Symposium on Community Development in India 1952-55) published by the Community Projects Administration.

@The latest information is that about 800 kilns have been so far opened.

the minimum and over head cost becoming negligible. The industry, being seasonal in character, it is easier to link the cost of production and the output with variations in the market price and demand. As it does not involve any heavy investment in fixed capital it can be shifted easily from one area or village to another.

The problem of rural housing which seems to be formidable so far, will, it is hoped, some day or the other be solved through the co-operative kilns. The only way out is to tap the immense human resources by diversion of surplus labour to brick-making and converting the bricks into houses. The need for bricks for the construction of bridges and culverts is too obvious to need any comment. The metalling of the roads will also be feasible only through the co-operative kilns.

In all other spheres of development too, such as agriculture, irrigation and public health bricks play an important role as the basic material for construction. Until the cooperative brick-kilns came into existence the majority of seed stores were kutcha and there was no immediate prospect of their being converted into pucca ones and even the Government subsidy used to remain unutilised. As a rule, the Co-operative Unions now build pucca seed stores and ware-houses in the second, if not the first, year of the operation of the kilns. Construction of schools, panchayat-ghars, community centres, village drains, soakage pits, bath rooms, urinals, dispensaries, etc. has become very much easier on account of the availability of cheap basic material within a convenient distance.

The brick-kilns in U.P. are essentially a decentralised co-operative venture and the Government's role is confined to the allotment of coal dust, a controlled commodity. These kilns are mostly run by the co-operative unions the membership of which is confined to about 15 primary co-operative societies. The unions are multipurpose institutions dealing in seeds, manures, implements, medicines etc. The co-operative unions are federated together into a District Cooperative Federation (D.C.F.) whose apex body is the Pradeshik (State) Cooperative Federation (P.C.F.). The P.C.F. arranges for the allotment and district wise distribution of coal-dust and D.C.F. in turn arranges for the delivery and transport of the coal-dust to the unions.

The economic capacity of a kiln varies between 3 lakhs to 6½ lakhs of bricks per round. An area of about 3 to 5 acres of land is selected for the location of the kiln and for moulding of bricks. About four to five hundred maunds of fuel-wood is required to start the fire in the beginning of the season. The consumption of coal varies from 14 to 20 tons per lakh. The price of coal-dust is roughly Rs. 13/5/- and Rs. 12/15/- for the first and second class at the colliery site. The cost of transport ranges between Rs. 200 and Rs. 300 per wagon of 22 tons. The other items of the cost are as follows:—

(1) Moulding–Rs. 3 to 4 per thousand. One set of 2 adults or 2 adults and a child can mould between 1,000 to 1,500 bricks per day.

(2) Loading–As. 12 to Re. 1 per thousand.

(3) Unloading–As. 12 to Re. 1 per thousand.

(4) Stocking–As. 12 to Re. 1 per thousand.

(5) Burning–Re. 1 to Rs. 1/4/- per thousand.

(6) Land water and other accessories–As. 8 per thousand.

(7) Interest on capital and supervision etc.–As. 8 per thousand.

It will thus be seen that the secret of economy or the reduction of cost lies in the output. The larger the output the lesser the quantity of fuel and the cost of production of bricks. The minimum quantity of bricks to make a brick-kiln an economic proposition is found to be 10 lakhs. Another secret of success lies in the quick turn-over. The sale of bricks is generally linked with the agricultural season. Any serious fall in the agricultural prices will affect the sale of prices. However this is not a permanent risk. One other minor risk arises from defective burning which however can be set right by employing expert technicians who are available in plenty.

Thus it has been found from the experience in U.P. that this industry is full of immense possibilities and that it is found to figure as an important corner-stone of the development structure in rural areas particularly.

GMGIPND—DME—64 P C —24-1-58—19,000